The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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First insertion	Rs 5	0	
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 3 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on the 20th August 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	20	Leave Bussorah	9
„ Kurrachee	24	„ Fao	9
„ Guadur	25	„ Bushire	11
„ Muscat	28	„ Linga	13
„ Bunder Abbas	30	„ Bunder Abbas	15
„ Linga	31	„ Muscat	17
	Sept.		
„ Bushire	3	„ Guadur	19
„ Fao	4	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrive Bussorah	5	Arrive Bombay	24

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ——	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Burzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton, at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 75	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

(Deck: Without food.)

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to
KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—FOR SALE, 6, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.

7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.
Traversing and Haley's Jacks.
Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.

Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet wit attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.
(Exclusive of Wines.)

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
½ „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship TROWBRIDGE, arrived from Calcutta, are required to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take DELIVERY ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th August 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, notified by Circulars to be held on SATURDAY the 20th instant, has been POSTPONED (at the request of the Requisitionists) till SATURDAY, the 27th idem, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Company.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE,
Secretary and Agent.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DISTRIBUTION of Rs. 35 per SHARE, which the Liquidator has been authorized to make to Shareholders on the Register this day, WILL BE PAID on and after the 19th INSTANT, at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., on presentation of Share Certificate or of the Receipt held for the same if Certificate is already lodged with Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. The Share Certificates presented will be retained and Receipts granted for them, which will be exchangeable hereafter for Certificates of the Mofussil Company (Limited.)

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st INSTANT, both days inclusive.

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

RE DAVID LAUCHLAN, DECEASED.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon or against the Estate of DAVID LAUCHLAN, formerly of No. 7 Spencer Villas, Saint James' Road, Croydon, but late of No. 3 Elgin Villas, Elgin Road, Addiscombe, Croydon, in the County of Surrey, deceased, who died at Elgin-place aforesaid on the 30th day of October 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, annexed) were on the 13th day of August 187 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to HENRY RENDALL CORMACK, of Bombay, British merchant, a Partner in Firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the Constituted Attorneys of Mary Anne Lauchlan, widow the relict, the sole Executrix named in the last Will and Testament of the said David Lauchlan, deceased, are required on or before the 17th day of September 1870 to send to Messrs RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Mary Anne Lauchlan, as such Executrix as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 17th day of August 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

We have JUST RECEIVED a small supply of the above. Price—ONE RUPEE.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

SONGS.

	Rs.	
Heart Longing	1	8
Hindoo Girl's Song	1	8
Happy Policeman	2	0
Heart Flower	1	8
Home, Sweet Home	0	12
Handsome Page, or Raspberry Jam	1	8
Happy Days and Nights	1	8
I cannot sing the Old Songs	2	0
I'd choose to be a Daisy. (Song with Chorus)	1	0
I lived for thee only. (Ballad)	1	8
In the Summers long ago	1	4
Idol of the day	1	8
Irish Peasant	1	8
I'm dreaming, Millie	1	8
In the down-hill of Life	1	8
I fancy I can see her now	1	8
I know a Song. (Ballad)	1	8
In the Merry Christmas time	1	8
In the depths of the Sea	1	8
I never cast a flower away	1	8
I must leave thee, Bonnie Katie	1	0
Jago's roast	1	0
Jennie Lee. (Ballad)	1	8
Just before the Battle, Mother	1	8
Just after the Battle, Mother	1	4
Janet's Choice	2	0
Janet's Bridal	2	0
Jessie's Reverie	1	8
Kiss me Mother, kiss your Darling	1	8
Kirtle Red	1	8
Katie, the Rose of the Dell	1	8
Love and Pride	2	0
Light still shines beyond	1	8
Lost	1	8
Ladder still	2	0
Law of the Lobster. (A popular serio-comic Ballad)	1	8
Last Bird	1	8
Legend of the Rose	2	0
Longing	1	4
La Belle de Mabille (Comic)	1	8
Love's Confession	1	8
Lost Love	1	8
Let others seek the peaceful plain	1	8
Little Diamond Dewdrop	1	8
Land of Song (New Duet)	2	0
Long time Ago	1	8
Love's Presence	1	8
Lo! Here the Sabre of my Father	1	8
Lovely Nelly (Ballad)	1	8
Lady of my Heart (Cavatina)	1	8
Lancashire Lass	1	8
Lady Moon	2	0
Little Daisy	1	8
Linked with many bitter tears (Ballad)	1	8
Looking for Somebody	1	8
Little Gipsy Jane	1	4
Legend of the Crossbell	2	0
Little Dear (Ballad)	1	8
Little Drummer	1	8
Mother Kissed me in my dream	1	8
May Queen	1	8
Maiden at her Wheel	1	8
Mill, Stream, and River	1	8
My Star of Heaven, My Flower of Earth	1	8
Mother's loving smile	1	8
My Fairy Lute	1	8
Mariner's Song	1	8
Maiden and the Star	1	8
Moon in silent brightness (Serenade)	1	0
Meet me by Moonlight (Ballad)	1	8
Marian's Song	2	0
May	1	0
My Love, we'll meet again	1	8
My dear old Home	1	8
Mary Dhu	1	8
My Name	1	8
Medicine Jack (Serio-comic Song)	1	8
My heart is like a Fountain	1	8
Music of Yesterday. (Ballad)	1	4

16th August 1870. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned has to complain of the inconvenience caused by the very great delay on the part of some persons who have transactions with the STORES DEPARTMENT, in furnishing Accounts of Stores and Materials supplied to the Railway Company, and he particularly requests that all such Accounts may be sent to his office, for examination, within one month from the period of delivery to the Company of the Articles supplied.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 27th July 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED are conducting a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS, in all its different departments. They supply Goods of every description, obtainable in Bombay, to Up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others.

They import Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c. through their English Correspondents, at the request of Constituents. They also secure Passages in, and furnish all information regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay. Wm. WATSON & Co.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P.M. of MONDAY, the 22nd inst., for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Provisions, &c."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on the Tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Lighthouses, Signal Stations, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c, will have to be supplied in instalments ; as required by the Indenting Officers.

Estimated schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned ; but the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of Tenders and other information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on application.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Separate Tenders will also be received up to the above date for the SUPPLY of 400 tons (more or less) of STEAM COAL, to be delivered into the vessels, in such quantities as may be required from time to time on similar conditions. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Coal."

By order,
SAMUEL A. GLIDDON, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 11th August 1870.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE THEMSELVES with PASSPORTS visé by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a SPECIAL RESOLUTION passed and confirmed at EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of SHAREHOLDERS, held on the 16th May and 4th June 1867, a further RETURN out of PAID-UP CAPITAL of Rs. 150 per SHARE will be made to the registered Shareholders, at the Office of the Company, on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY the 19th inst.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th August 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd INSTANT.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th August 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 5th and 19th August, and 2nd, 16th, and 30th September.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th August, and 7th and 21st September.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd 17th and 31st August, and 14th and 28th September.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 17th August, and 14th September.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 5th August, and 2nd and 30th September.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and weather permitting Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 9th and 23rd August, and 6th and 20th September.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 2nd, 16th, and 30th August, and 13th and 27th September.

For KURRACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th August, and 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 26th September.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th August, and 3rd and 17th September.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 13th August, and 10th September.

Managing Agents .... Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Madras .... Messrs. BINNY & Co.
„ Bombay .... Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 17th day of June 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September ; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
W. G. HALL,

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.
RICHARDSON & ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MR. H. B. ADDIS,
CIVIL ENGINEER,

No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of Mr. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

THE SHERIFF-LAW ;

Or, a Practical Treatise on the Office of High-Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, Bailiff, &c.,

BY

GEORGE ATKINSON, Serjeant-at-Law, B.A., Oxon.

FIFTH EDITION.

"The best criticism a book can have is—that it has reached the fourth edition."—*The Times.*

"It is, indeed, an admirable digest of the principles and practice of Sheriff-Law."—*Law Times.*

"It is by a man of authority ; and he has done his work well."—*Legal Observer.*

By the same Author.

THE SHIPPING LAWS
OF
THE BRITISH EMPIRE:
CONSISTING OF
"ABBOTT ON SHIPPING," AND "PARK ON MARINE INSURANCE."

"The work is ably edited, . . he has not contented himself with a republication of the original text, (Park and Abbott,) with a few notes of new cases ; but he has laboriously adapted the text itself to the present state of the Law : introducing into it the modern statutes, and the results of the recent cases, but preserving the form and substance of the old writers, whose works he has thus conveniently placed together in one book, with one index."—*Law Times.*

"The two, now, for the first time, united under one cover, are a library of Mercantile Marine Law."—*Manchester Courier.*

"In the production of this work, which is the result of great labor judiciously applied, Mr. Serjeant Atkinson has conferred a boon on all persons engaged in Shipping."—*Liverpool Mercury.*

LONGMAN & Co., London.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen ; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

NOTICES.

WATSON AND SONS.

SIXTH ADVERTISEMENT.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

TYROLESE AND ALPINE.

NEW TYROL HATS .... Rs. 6 8
NEW Alpine HATS, ... Rs 6 8
BLACK TYROL HATS, ... Rs. 6 8
BLACK ALPINE HATS, ... Rs. 6 8
DRAB TYROL HATS, ... Rs. 6 8
DRAB ALPINE HATS, ... Rs. 6 8
SLATE TYROL HATS, ... Rs. 6 8
SLATE ALPINE HATS, ... Rs. 6 8
BLACK TYROL HATS, ... R. 7 8
BLACK ALPINE HATS, ... Rs. 7 8
BLACK TYROL HATS, ... Rs. 8 8
BLACK ALPINE HATS, ... Rs. 8 8
GREEN TYROL HATS, ... Rs. 8 8
GREEN ALPINE HATS, ... Rs. 8 8
DRAB TYROL HATS... .... Rs. 12 0
DRAB ALPINE HATS, ... Rs. 12 0
BLACK TYROL HATS, size 20½ inch, Rs. 6 8
BLACK TYROL HATS, size 20⅞ inch, Rs. 6 8
BLACK TYROL HATS, size 21¼ inch, Rs. 6 8
BLACK TYROL HATS, size 21⅝ inch, Rs. 6 8
BLACK TYROL HATS, size 22 inch, Rs. 6 8
BLACK TYROL HATS, size 22⅜ inch, Rs. 6 8
BLACK TYROL HATS, size 22¾ inch, Rs. 6 8
BLACK TYROL HATS, size 23¼ inch, Rs. 6 8
DRAB ALPINE HATS, size 20½ inch, Rs. 6 8
DRAB ALPINE HATS, size 20⅞ inch, Rs. 6 8
DRAB ALPINE HATS, size 21¼ inch, Rs. 6 8
DRAB ALPINE HATS, size 21⅝ inch, Rs. 6 8
DRAB ALPINE HATS, size 22 inch, Rs. 6 8
DRAB ALPINE HATS, size 22½ inch, Rs. 6 8
DRAB ALPINE HATS, size 23¼ inch, Rs. 6 8

TYROLES and ALPINE HATS, in every size and colour.

WATSON AND SONS,
CORNER OF RAMPART ROW

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

	Rs.
Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.
A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats .... Rs. 5 to	6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

TERMS CASH.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts		9 0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60 0 „
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	13 0
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.
Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.
Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.
Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb. ; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.	
900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs	„ 125 each.
Do. 800 „	„ 100 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs	„ 15 „
Do. 4 „	„ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk „	„ 12 „
American Cheese	„ 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY .... Elphinstone Circle.
POONA .... East Street.
CALCUTTA .... Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.
HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

Credit.		Cash.
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

Credit.		Cash.
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

Credit.		Cash.
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

Credit.		Cash.
20 0*	(B) Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	(A) Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	(C) Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	(1) White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0*	(2) White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	(3) White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	(4) White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.
The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0*	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

Credit.		Cash.
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen .... Quarts.
„ 4 „ .... Pints.
„ 12 „ .... Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

Our next shipment is due in all September per "Balkamah."
ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.
CORDON BLEU,
A pure light dry Wine.
Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EXTRA DRY CUVEES—AY MOUSSEAUX.

We call special attention to our Champagnes of THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE of 1862,

which are now worked with but a small percentage of liqueur : to their superiority of flavour, bouquet and dryness, our quotations for which are the most liberal offered.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied to H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.

Magnums, Rs. 74. | Quarts, Rs. 36. | Pints, Rs. 19-8-0.

FRAGRANT AND PURE GERMAN WINES.

Of these, both STILL and SPARKLING, we hold Stocks of the choicest and best, ranging in price from Rs. 23 to Rs. 42.

FRENCH WINES.

PURE unloaded CLARETS, from superior Breakfast to the grand After Dinner Wine, at from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 30.

HAUT SAUTERNES, Quarts, Rs. 22 ; Pints, 12.

BURGUNDIES, of exquisite aroma and delicious flavor, from Rs. 22 to Rs. 32 per dozen quarts.

Samples of either of the above named, as also of our other Wines, we shall be happy to supply.

We invite comparison with other importations of like kinds.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London :—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz.	Rs. 40 each.
Do.	Pints do.	2 „	„ 43 „
Moselle	Quarts do.	1 „	

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz.
Do. Pints	„ 20	„
Moselle, Quarts	„ 42	„
Brandy „	„ 30	„
Sherry „	„ 25	„
Claret „	„ 23	„

COYLE & Co.'s

Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„ 27	„
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	„ 30	„

LARRONDE FRERES'

St. Julien	„ 12	„
Margaux	„ 17	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Old Cognac	„ 20	„
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25	„

DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'

Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	„ 30	„
Do. 1847 do.	„ 24	„

J. J. RONALDSON & SONS'

Sherry	„ 18	„

REMINGTON & Co.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE CLEVELAND CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND,
INDIA HOUSE :
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
1—Chateau Latour, or Mouton, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule,	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule,	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule,	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, (Cantenac)	Red capsule	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule,	„ 13 8	...
Sauterne,	Red capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0	...
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0	...
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

Magnums, Finest Dry .... Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil, „	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver foil „	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes do. „	„ 27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	17 8
Moselle. Still, Braunberger	„ 25	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	22 0
„ „ Marcobrunner	„ 34	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26	14 0
„ „ Hocheimer	„ 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, extra pale, dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, very pale, dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	„ 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	...

SPIRITS.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 35
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	„ 30
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule	„ 28
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality		„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality		„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish		„ 21
„ „ Scotch		„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)		„ 21

LIQUEURS,

The finest : cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs. a.	per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Purt of London	quarts	5 4	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3 4	„
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40 0	„
Ditto Ditto	pints	22 0	„
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30 0	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16 0	„
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36 0	„
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32 0	„
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35 0	„
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35 0	„
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22 0	„

ALSO.
Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows long the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME inquiry for New Bank of Bombay, 1st and 2nd issues, and Government Paper.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	1?0
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	575
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	155
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4?,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,000	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	120
6?,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,5?5
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
1,750	2,000	2,0?	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,020
4,000	2,000	1,40?	Nil	Port Canning	290

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,125
200	2,???	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750
250	3,?00	85	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
200	500	all	93½do.	Do. New	530
500	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co	7,000
850	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	2,500
150	8,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	930
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,300
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	150
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	305
125	2,500	all	150*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,125
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	169.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
...	£ (	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	850
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	350

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,025
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	760
00	150	150	...	Broach Mills	180
8 0	150	50	...	Do. New	90
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,950
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,450
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	780
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	1,610
600	1,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	16
	5	19½	...	Do. China	1
	200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
	...	...	...	East India Bank's	22
	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
	200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
	130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

CALCUTTA.

(From TOULMIN & Co.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, Aug. 13.)

EXCHANGE ON LONDON has advanced 1/16d. since last Saturday, owing to the Government shipping 80 lacs of Specie to London, from whence it is not unlikely to be trans-shipped back again to India:—nothing is too absurd for the Financial Department of the Government of India.

Quotations per Rupee at 6 months' sight.

Bank Bills .... 1s. 11½d. to 11 3/16d.
1st Class Credits .... 1s. 11½d. to 11 3/16d.
Document Bills .... 1s. 11 5/16d. to 11½d.

FREIGHTS have been very dull all week, and may be quoted 2s. 6d. to 5s. lower—the natural result of the previous eagerness of shippers to secure freight forward for new Jute, and having secured a high rate of freight they will likewise have to pay a high price for Jute, for the arrivals of new crop are by no means adequate to the freight engagements already made for this month. Steamers via Suez Canal have already entailed heavy losses on shippers of Hides and Safflower, and to all appearances are likely to bring about the same results in regard to Jute; no doubt the colour and freshness of new Jute carried to London and Dundee via this route will attract attention and command good prices, but what is to become of the old Jute now floating round via the Cape? The disengaged tonnage in Port is 24,000 tons, with 15 vessels 95 days at sea for this destination.

INDIGO prospects could not well be much worse than they are at present. The ordinary consumption of the article is curtailed owing to the horrid war in Europe, while the production of the article for the year promises a considerable increase over that of last season, thereby augmenting stocks and depreciating values both for holders and planters, as the new crop is not likely to be sufficiently large to compensate the latter for low prices, while important enough to cause a loss to the former. The crop is estimated at from 100,000 to 110,000 maunds.

INDIAN TEA.—Three public sales comprising 2,494 chests have occurred during the week. Of this quantity 1,415 chests were sold and 1,079 chests withdrawn, the latter being principally taken out before the sales commenced. Considering the quality of the Teas, which from most gardens in Assam and Cachar is inferior this season, and the wretched state of the home market, prices went certainly in favour of sellers for all descriptions. Only a few little lots having come down from Darjeeling as yet, we are unable to form a decided opinion on the merits of this district's Teas, but those samples we have seen bear favourable comparison with Assam and Cachar. Green Teas are dealt in very cautiously by shippers, in consequence of their not being readily taken by the London dealers, and last season's Invoices turning out in many instances very unfavourably, prices are therefore considerably lower now than at the same period last year for such kinds.

BENGAL COTTON.—No transactions are reported for shipment to Europe, but the partial recovery which has taken place in the price of Bengal staple at Liverpool causes more attention to be paid to it here, and some enquiry exists which may result in business. Shipments to China take place probably for account of the native owners. Rs. 25-8 is paid for fine Cotton for local consumption. Fair is procurable for Rs. 17-8 at Cawnpore.

LIGHT GUNNY CLOTH FOR INDIAN COTTON BALES is in improved demand owing to the more satisfactory position of Cotton and as the yearly contracts for Cotton Gunny are entered into about this season, a still better demand is expected. Why is this cloth not introduced into America, it only costs one-half the price of the heavy cloth taken for that market.

GUNNY BAGS have been in rather better demand for export to America and the Indian Coast, but for local purposes the enquiry has been most unusually quiet, and prices are lower, still the exports for the year Coastwise show a heavy falling off, which must be supplied sooner or later, so that manufacturers decline to sell forward at much under current quotations.

SALTPETRE.—During the early portion of the week there was a fair demand, and Calcutta refined was placed at Rs. 9; the market closes much weaker however, and there is but little enquiry except for America, and lower rates are anticipated. In crude a fair business has been done at previous rates both for refining and shipment. Stocks continue light, indeed almost nominal.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 17.

Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 17.

Deane, Captain, late 2-1st Royal Regiment, on half-pay, to England.
Kynaston, Cornet, 19th Hussars, on duty, to England.
Owen, Captain, 107th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Webster, Lieutenant, 8th King's Regiment, on leave, to England
Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.
Trafford, Lieutenant, 5th Foot, on duty, to Peshawur.
Hodgson, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Peshawur.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Mr. W. E. Purser, Assistant Commissioner, Hissar, is appointed to officiate as Settlement Officer of Montgomery during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. Roe.

The Rev. J. Kilbee Stuart, M.A., Chaplain of Lahore, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe, with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from 13th November 1870, or subsequent date.

Mr. W. B. DeCourcy, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Umbala, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 10th September 1870, or subsequent date.

Mr. George Lewis, B.A., of the Punjab Educational Department, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner for three months, vice Mr. W. E. Purser, Assistant Commissioner, officiating in the Settlement Department during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. Roe. Mr. Lewis is posted to the Amritsar District.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. to
	Cases	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. „
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. „
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. „
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Underwriter	Wayman	Singapore, June 17.
	Africa	Poe	Glasgow, May 18.
	Bhownuggur	Nacoda	Zanzibar, August 1.
	Moorhill	Sterling	Bangkok, June 8.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	The Douglas (s)	Anderson	Liverpool.
	China (s)	Babot	Aden and Suez.
	Travancore (s)	Eastley	China, &c.

The Schooner Mahi, Nacoda, to Malabar Coast and Cochin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of JOINING this SOCIETY for the ensuing Session, either as Performing or Non-Performing Members, will oblige by sending their names to the Managing Committee as soon as possible, that due arrangements may be made.

The Session will commence on the 1st September.

ALFRED WAKE, T. F. PUNNETT, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 8th August 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

NADAL—KNOX—August 15th, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by Special License, by the Rev. G.C. Reynell, Mr. Louis Nadal, of Marseilles, to Miss Jane Alice Knox, of Byculla.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

HOMER—At Dugshai, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Homer, Chaplain of Dugshai, of a son.

HAWES—August 11th, at Lucknow, the wife of Major W. H. Hawes, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, still-born.

WICKES—August 11th, at Fyzabad, Oudh, the wife of Henry W. Wickes, Esq., Resident Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

TYLER—August 10th, at Lucknow, Lionel Spurgeon, son of Sub-Conductor J. Tyler, Army Commissariat Department.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1870.

THE telegrams received yesterday, up to nine o'clock, present several difficulties, not easily solved. We do not refer to the action before Metz, which is plain enough. The first difficulty is raised by the Count de Palikao, who tells us that the Germans had abandoned their plan of cutting off the retreat of the French on Chalons, and thereby preventing a junction of the French armies, but who does not tell us—at least the telegraph does not—the grounds on which he arrived at that conclusion. It stands out, therefore, as a bare assertion, and we are unable to reason upon it. Indeed, there have been no indications that the Germans had any such plan. The *unofficial* reports from Paris furnish but a slight clue to the Count's reasoning. It is stated, on this authority, that the German flanking force on the left had, after several actions, fallen back on Commercy. Therefore they had passed Commercy. This little town is on the left bank of the Meuse. The Germans reached it from Nancy by Blainville, Colombey, and Vaucouleurs, a detour rendered necessary by the position of fortified Toul through which runs the Paris highway. We may assume that the defending force came from St. Dizier and Bar-le-Duc, and that the successive skirmishes—they could not have been more—took place between Bar-le-Duc and Commercy. Here, if the statements be true, the Germans suffered a check, but as they are said to have been still at Commercy, they had, so far, turned the line of the Meuse. Now, supposing that they had retraced their steps to Nancy, then the retreat might be taken to imply that the flank movement of the left had been abandoned. Here, of course, we are left in doubt; but when we remember that there is no other way of shaking the French from the Moselle, except the hazardous one of a passage at Pont-à-Mousson, followed, if the passage were successful, by a pitched battle on the left of the Moselle, we cannot put implicit confidence on the assertion of the French Premier. Even if the French were to retreat on Chalons, the Germans, for good reasons, would move by Bar-le-Duc into the valley of the Marne.

The next difficulty is the statement that a fresh army, to be commanded by Bazaine, is to "support the French army on the Rhine." There is, then, a French army south of Strasburg. Who commands it? Did Macmahon retreat from Saverne, by Marmoutier and Wasselone, upon Strasburg instead of Nancy, and is that the reason why no further news has been received respecting him? Assuming a French army at Schlestadt, and that it is to be supported, the supporting army must be based on Besançon and Belfort, and will probably draw troops from Lyons. In that case, there will be two campaigns in progress, for the Crown Prince will have to look after the army coming from the south. At the best these telegrams are wanting in significant indications, and we must wait to be enlightened.

WON'T the Bombay Chamber of Commerce join the movement against the income tax, initiated by the Bengal Chamber and supported by that of Madras, with the evident sympathy of the Madras Government? Is our Chamber dispersed by the rains to our Capua in the Deccan; are all the members available and the Secretary, also, absorbed in studying the telegrams, and sticking pins on the war maps; or do not they think it worth their while to trouble the heaven of Simla with further cries for redress? One would have supposed, by an *à priori* process of reasoning, that Bombay merchants would not feel the tax less than their comrades in Calcutta and Madras, would not be less susceptible to the effects of the war, present and probable, upon the general course of transactions. Perhaps they are not; perhaps they have no profits, and have resolved to fight it out quietly with the Collector of Income-Tax and the Collector of Bombay. But, even on that supposition, it is permissible to think that they might graciously move for the sake of the community, and all persons dependent not on profits but fixed salaries. They are the only organized body of Europeans supposed to have a voice and powers of expression. Could not Mr. James Taylor make a little effort to assemble a sufficient number of members, if only for the purpose of saying ditto to Bengal? Will he try?

Bengal has made out a good case, having a clever Secretary; and there are brains enough in our Chamber to rival the Calcutta folk if they were only put to use. It might be asked why the Government of India—it is now the middle of August—have not published the actuals for 1869-70; have not presented to the public, whom they are so ready to tax, an explanation of the blunders made in India and in England; have not apologised for their mistakes and given some security for the future? The obstinate silence of the Simla magnates on a subject so deeply interesting to all our pockets, does it not show a cool indifference unbecoming to men who have made and sanctioned such a series of blunders! Obscurantism in finance is not regarded as creditable to a Government professing to be civilized, a Government perpetually canting about "progress" and its "mission" and its duty to perfect the species. In reality we are none of us likely to be perfected in any way, whether by the example of reckless expenditure in high places, or by astounding errors in keeping accounts, or by silence about results, or by excessive and needless taxation. We are irritated, distrustful, malcontent; on the borders of "preternatural suspicion." The whole population, rural as well as urban, affected by the Mayo-Temple *zoortullobe*, is in a frame of mind nowise agreeable or conducive even to moderate satisfaction with the powers that be. Is it not a stigma on the Government of India, that the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber, writing on the 10th of August, should have to say that the existence of a surplus cannot be supported by "any authoritative document from the Government of India," but is merely believed on hearsay and the telegraphic reports of speeches by the Duke of Argyll? The Secretary is obliged to assume the existence of a surplus; and nobody, in fact, *knows* whether there is such a thing, except the dumb men of Simla. It is said that silence is golden and speech silvern; but silver is the legal tender of this country, and we have had more than enough of the golden silence of Simla.

Now, in addition to the supposed surplus, it is pointed out by the Bengal Chamber that the price of opium is and is likely to be above the Budget estimate; that the abundant rains promise a fair harvest; that the effect of those October reductions ought to tell heavily on this current year's expenditure; and from these probable outlooks, together with the rectification of Sir Richard Temple's blunders in counting, it is inferred that there are no longer even those specious "arguments" for a confiscatory war income tax which constituted the whole case of the Viceroy and the Minister last April. They, therefore, ask for a reduction of the tax; and on every ground—political, financial, commercial, and equitable—the remission ought to be granted. Won't the Bombay Chamber wake up and support that appeal?

THE assertion of a contemporary that Lieutenant Birch (Lucknow) is "under arrest," was incorrect. That officer's case is now before the Commander-in-Chief.

MAJOR GENERAL PATON having resigned the command of the Allahabad Division, that appointment has been conferred on Major-General Luther Vaughan, C.B.

AS Messrs. Seton-Karr and Bowring have resigned the service, Mr. Aitchison, says the "Pioneer," will certainly be confirmed as Foreign Secretary, "but with regard to the next Chief Commissioner of Mysore no decision, we believe, has yet been arrived at."

THE Lahore paper is "glad to hear that Government are not likely in future to interfere with the marriage expenditure of natives or similar customs which are not directly opposed to humanity and the cause of good government. The meddle and muddle of official philanthropy is as hateful as *dilettante* taxation."

WE see from a New York telegram of the 20th July, published in the English papers, that sixty deaths occurred there from sunstroke on the previous day. The suicide of Prevost-Paradol is believed to have been caused in some measure by the excessive heat. Why don't they wear sola-topees in such weather?

THE home papers received by last mail report the death (in Paris) of a General Douay. There were two General Douays in the French army. The General Douay killed at Wissembourg was the same who fought, when a colonel, at the battle of Solferino, and for conspicuous service on that occasion was made a General on the field.

THE charge of unprofessional conduct against Mr. Newton, the barrister, came on for hearing before a full bench of the High Court at Allahabad on Saturday last, and occupied the Court the whole day. Mr. Newton, having failed to give to the Court a satisfactory explanation, has been called upon to show cause on the 27th instant, why he should not be suspended from practising as advocate.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to allow to captains, who, after promotion to that rank, may be retained in the post of adjutant or quarter-master in native regiments, the indulgence of ordinary general leave in India, whether on private affairs or medical certificate, not exceeding six months in any one year, without loss of appointment. This indulgence does not extend, with retention of appointment, in the case of officiating officers.

THE report on the administration of criminal justice in the Kolapoor territory for the year 1869, drawn up by the Nyayadish (Judge) of the State, "shows," to quote the words of a Government resolution, "creditable progress in the administration," and "the new police arrangements appear to have worked well." A report on the administration of civil justice, presented by the same official, is considered by Government satisfactory.

WE are in receipt of Cape news to the 18th June. The Duke of Edinburgh was hourly expected. Considerable sensation seems to have been occasioned by the diamond discoveries. We note that the Marquis of Bute's Catholic charities extend to the Cape. He has presented to Bishop Grimley a splendid bell for St. Mary's, Cape Town, and the necessary funds for the erection of a belfrey. Appended are two curious paragraphs from the Cape papers. The "Journal" reports—

"Amongst the most recent visitors to the city, is a Dutch farmer's wife, whose vast *physique* has excited curiosity, and in some cases admiration. She is married, and is the happy mother of two children. The district of Riebeck is justly entitled to the honour of her birth and physical adornment. Her weight is 449 lbs. 10 oz., and her age 23 years."

A correspondent writes from Bathurst—

"I regret to say that Mr. Edward Forbes, a British settler, who landed here in 1820, died at his residence on the Kowie road, on Friday evening, the 20th ult. According to his own statement in March last, he said: 'If I live until the 17th of next month, I shall be a hundred years old, and can walk to Graham's Town yet. I was born on the 17th of April, 1770, at Longford, in Ireland, and shouldered my musket at the battle of Vinegar Hill.' According to this account, he was 100 years, one month, and three days old. He was a man of rather eccentric habits, particularly fond of hunting and fishing, and was a great pedestrian; had a strong bass voice, and possessed a good stock of ready wit. He had a strong constitution, and often said he never knew a day's sickness in his life, until this one, which ended his career. His remains were interred at St. John's by the Rev. Mr. Wallis, on Sunday afternoon. There was a long train of followers; in fact, all the inhabitants in the village joined in it."

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY.

WITH reference to the despatch from Earl Granville to the Duke of Argyll, which we published yesterday, the following resolution was passed by the local Government on the 16th instant:—

"A copy of this Despatch and of the documents accompanying it may be furnished for the information and guidance of the Marine Department, the Commissioner of Customs, the Commissioner in Sind, and the Resident at Aden.

"Her Majesty's Proclamation and the Despatch should be published in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* for general information.

"These papers should be translated, and printed also, in Marathi and Guzerathi, and posted in conspicuous places."

KHELAT AND LUS BEYLA.

COLONEL SIR W. L. MEREWETHER, Commissioner in Sind, has addressed the following letter to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Bombay, under date Kurrachee, 1st August 1870:—

"With reference to the article in the 'Times of India' of the 27th ultimo, of which extract is annexed, I have the honour to state that Colonel Marston, the District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee, reports as follows on the state of Lus Beyla:—'Reports received from Beyla are to the effect that everything is quiet, and that no oppression is practised on the inhabitants.' It is also stated that His Highness the Khan of Khelat wrote to the Shahgassee to act in a conciliatory manner towards the people, which he now does. Grain has been distributed to the zemindars on the part of the Khelat Government, as no seed grain was procurable, and generally speaking contentment is said to prevail in Beyla.'

"The Chief Ali Khan mentioned in the latter part of the above article is head of the Jamote tribe and used to reside at Dunda where his lands are, and which is about 3½ coss from Beyla. At present he is at Kunghoor, which is near Shah Bilawul. He has a following of about 800 men. When Sirdar Meer Khan, the ex-Jam of Beyla, took refuge in British territory, Ali Khan accompanied the Jam's family, bringing his own also with him. After remaining a short time with the Jam the latter was told to dismiss his armed followers, and Ali Khan retired to Kunghoor about a month ago. Ali Khan and Moosa Khan Jamote came to Kotree with the intention of having an interview with Sirdar Meer Khan. Moosa Khan was sent across from Kotree to the Sirdar, who however very properly refused to see him and sent him word to return to his village, which he accordingly did.

"Some two months and a half back Ali Khan assembled about 3 or 400 of his men on the Vindee river with the intention of attacking the Khan's agent at Beyla, Shahagassee Goolam Jam. On hearing this the Shahagassee proceeded with his troops to the village of Dunda, and said if they had any intention of fighting him he was ready to meet them. Ali Khan was not present, but those of his relations who were declared that they were his obedient subjects, and had neither men nor inclination to fight. Ali Khan hearing what had happened and receiving no assistance from the other chiefs hordered his force to disperse. Instructions have been issued that careful watch shall be kept for the coming of any such people to Kotree, and on their appearing they shall be directed to return at once to their own country."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

PARIS, 16TH AUGUST, 5-30 P.M.

In the Corps Legislatif last night Count Palikao, replying to certain questions, said that the Prussians had abandoned their plan of intercepting the French retreat to Chalons, and thus preventing a junction of the French armies.

Unofficial despatches received here state that the Prussians have fallen back on Commercy after three or four successive engagements. Therefore the Prussians had now suffered a check. A fresh army was being prepared to support the French Army on the Rhine with Marshal Bazaine as Commander-in-Chief.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 16TH AUGUST.

The Prussian official account of the battle (before Metz) on Sunday states that the first and seventh Army Corps vigorously attacked the French troops outside of Metz, and drove them into the town after a bloody fight. The French loss is estimated at 4,000 men. The King of Prussia reconnoitred in force on Monday, and passed several hours unopposed between the French and Prussian outposts.

LONDON, 15TH AUGUST, 2-45 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet and prices were unchanged.

Fair Dhollera on spot 6⅝d.

The Homeward Bombay mail of the 27th ult. reached Suez on the 12th instant.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 16TH AUGUST, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady at the undermentioned prices:—

Fair Dhollera 6¾d.

The Manchester Market shows a hardening tendency, and a moderate business has been done.

7 lbs. Shirtings 8s. 1½d.
8¼ lbs. do. 9s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 0½d.

The ship Agamemnon has arrived from Bombay.

REVIEW.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF GALILEO. Compiled principally from his Correspondence and that of his Eldest daughter, Sister Maria Celeste. (London: Macmillan & Co. 1870.)

THE author—who does not give his name—of this neatly-got up volume of three hundred pages, justly calls it a compilation. The authorities upon which he almost entirely relies are the works of one or two French Savans whose praiseworthy object has been to make the life and writings of the great astronomer as complete as possible, and to whose recent researches our author adds nothing of his own,—the chief merit is that it lays the facts collected by the French writers before the English reader for—we believe—the first time. To some extent we are of Dr. Johnson's opinion that "Nobody can write the life of a man but one who has ate and drank and lived in social intercourse with him." In so far, however, as letters can supply the deficiency, perhaps the present collection gives us as fair an idea of the character of Galileo as could well be furnished at this distance of time. The general facts of his life are well known. It augured well for the future eminence of the man that he was a Professor of Mathematics at twenty-four, and on terms of intimate correspondence with some of the most distinguished men in Europe. The first letter in this book is one to Kepler, which, strangely enough, not only gives us an insight of the man's nature, but also his earliest views on that subject for which he was afterwards to suffer so much. He says, "Many years ago (he was then thirty-four) I became a convert to the opinions of Copernicus. I have drawn up many arguments and confutations of the opposite opinions, which however I have not hitherto dared to publish, fearful of meeting the same fate as our master, Copernicus, who although he has earned for himself immortal fame amongst a few, yet amongst the greater number appears as only worthy of hooting and derision: so great is the number of fools." As a man, the general idea that one gets of Galileo from this correspondence is that he was most upright, honourable and kind-hearted. While still a young man he was, in consequence of the death of his father, the head and sole support of his family. He had a number of sisters whom he portioned off with the greatest liberality, though his means were small and he was obliged to have recourse to many shifts to discharge the debts thus contracted. He had an only brother who ought to have been his partner in these obligations. In place of that, however, he invariably appears in these pages as a mean and selfish being, whose sole object seems to have been to get as much money as possible out of his elder brother. Sometimes we find the philosopher losing his temper with his nasty ways: but in the result he treats him and his children with the greatest indulgence. Galileo was never married, but he had one or two illegitimate children. His only son seems to have been an idle, dissipated fellow, who, like his uncle, caused his father much annoyance. With his daughter, who entered a convent and became Sister Maria Celeste, the case was very different. Nothing can exceed the anxious care and affection which she manifests for her father in these letters. If he is ill,—and he was subject to fits of illness,—she is never at ease till she and her sisters of the convent have hunted up all the prescriptions and sent all the "nice things" they can think of. The news of his recovery alone quiets her. In one of her letters she says "that she never regrets being a nun, except when her father is ill, because then she would like to be with him." Yet she adds, "let our Lord God be praised for everything, for without his will not even a leaf may turn." In her correspondence, however, she betrays just a little jealousy, lest her father should be fonder of those who were beside him and who had perhaps a higher claim upon his regards. The peeps that we get of convent life of that period are sometimes very pleasant, at other times thereverse. The sisters have their little rivalries and bickerings, and the father Confessors are evidently not all that could be desired. To this daughter Galileo seems to have been fondly attached. When he goes to Rome he never forgets to bring her a present, or to say a kind word to his rich and powerful friends on behalf of the convent of which she was a member. When he was at home he would mend the convent clock, glaze their windows and dictate the more important letters of the abbess. In a word, it is clear that most of those who came into contact with the old philosopher had reason to love and revere him.

Into the matter of his abjuration of the Copernican doctrine, it is unnecessary to enter at this time of day; but two things appear pretty plain after reading this correspondence. First, that he was shamefully used by the Pope and the Jesuits: and second, that complete submission on his part to the decree of the "Holy Office" was the only way to escape perpetual imprisonment and ineffable tortures at their hands. At the time of his abjuration he was a feeble old man sadly afflicted with pain. The sentence of the Court may be said to have been his death. It was only after great delays and under strict conditions that he was permitted to return to his home; but even there his spirits never completely rallied. "My name is erased from the book of the living," he would write in his hours of gloom and despondency. Nor was his loving daughter left to cheer his solitude with her letters. She died shortly after his return when her help was most needed. Before he died his sight entirely failed him. He was not permitted to receive any friends save those allowed by the Holy Office. He was however subject to unexpected visitations from the "Inquisitors," to see that their regulations were carried out in his household. A letter of one of these to his superiors represents the condition of the old man in his last days as having been sad in the extreme. He died at the age of seventy-nine: and it is painful to have to record that the malice of the Jesuits pursued him even beyond the grave. His power of making a will was disputed, and the propriety of placing his remains in consecrated ground was questioned. As it was, Pope Urban the Eighth's hatred of his "false and damnable doctrine" prevented his friends from giving him a public funeral or erecting a monument to his memory. The book is well put together, though the reader might perhaps be spared an occasional indulgence in commonplace remark.

"THE TRUE CAUSES OF THE WAR."

UNDER the above heading the "Weser Zeitung," an influential Bremen journal, published, on July 21, the following striking remarks:—

"In the French official announcements one seeks in vain for an indication of the true motives which have led the Emperor and his Government, at this particular moment and under so utterly unfounded a pretext, to slacken the reins with which they have hitherto restrained the war-party in France—for, that the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern, even in the eyes of French officials, is nothing but a pretext, is clear from the unspeakable embarrassment with which they strive so to manipulate the *casus* as to make it appear at least as if the honour of France had been assailed. A war with Prussia has, beyond question, formed part of Napoleon's programme ever since the proclamation of the Empire; and the disposition to yield to that wicked design has—even before Sadowa, indeed since the Italian war—been a matter of notoriety, though sometimes more or less concealed. Of course all the motives which could have led the Emperor into the war still exist, perhaps even in a greater degree; but why the bodily and mentally broken-down Emperor, after having several times refrained from the attempt, should now undertake the tremendous task, under circumstances, too, which ensure a moral defeat for the cause of France even before the first shot is fired, is a difficult enigma to solve so long as one seeks for deep political grounds. Probably, however, the explanation lies very near at hand—simply, in fact, in the opinion entertained at the French capital that a war with Prussia would at present be comparatively easy, it being considered that Prussia, trusting to the assurances of peace, was unprepared from a military point of view, that the North German Confederation was not yet sufficiently consolidated, and a significance being given to party strifes which they did not really possess. That the Emperor Napoleon is a very bad judge of the German position, he showed in 1866 as well as on other occasions. On the 4th July of that year the consternation was quite as great in Paris as in Vienna. It is manifest that the inadequacy of the war preparations of the North German Confederation is considered a thing certain. A remarkable communication in a Swiss journal directly names the French military representative in Berlin—Baron Stoffel—as the person who has communicated that opinion to the Emperor. Shortly before the appointment of the Duke of Gramont, Baron Stoffel had an interview with the Emperor and gave him a most pitiful description of the military and political condition of Germany. The bitterness of public feeling in Hanover and Scheswig-Holstein had reached a culmination—the small states of the North German Confederation, oppressed by the exorbitant military and fiscal burdens, were eager for separation—South Germany was waiting impatiently for the moment when the hated yoke of the North German Treaty might be thrown off—in Prussia, moreover, had the opposition prepared for a new conflict—the popularity of the men of 1866 had already faded—and the army, the funds for which were hardly obtainable, had for reasons of economy been the subject of reductions which seemed pretty like a disorganisation. Germany was perfectly unprepared for war—now or never was the moment to humble it and to repair the consequences of Sadowa! We believe we are in a position to state that even in other places is this explanation of present events accepted."

GOAD vs. GOAD.

JUDGMENT has at last been pronounced, we observe, in the suit of Goad *v.* Goad, which has been pending since January last in the Chief Court of the Punjab. The suit was brought by Mrs. Goad, wife of Major Goad of Simla, for a judicial separation from her husband on the ground of his adultery with one Miss Bathurst, who was engaged by the respondent as a governess for his children in Paris in the year 1868, and also on the ground of his adultery at Ferozepore with two women of the town. The petitioner also prayed for the custody of her children and for a permanent allowance by way of alimony. Mr. Justice Lindsay, the learned judge who tried the case, has pronounced the adultery in each case established, and has granted a decree of judicial separation in favour of the petitioner. He has also directed the children to be removed from the custody of their father and placed in charge of the petitioner, Mrs. Goad, who is to receive permanent alimony at the rate of £700 per annum.

BOMBAY.

MAHABLESHWUR.—The fall of rain at Mahableshwur till 31st July was 157 inches and 30 cents.

WE have received, and handed over to the German Consul, a subscription of ten rupees from "A. W." in aid of the wounded German soldiers.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—On Tuesday a Hindoo lad, aged three years, while playing on the road at Mazagon, had his leg broken by a wheel of a shigram passing over it. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon a jolly boat, in which were a European passenger and native crew, left the Mazagon Bunder to proceed to Elephanta. The boat accidentally upset and the occupants were thrown into the water, but they were picked up safely by another boat.

LECTURE.—It will have been seen from an advertisement that the Rev. Mr. Jardine is to lecture to-night in the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevie Road, at 8 o'clock, on "Moral and Religious Features of the Present Time." The presence of educated natives is specially desired.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Narayen Yemnajee, a cart-driver, was charged with driving his cart at the Elphinstone Bunder in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring one Appa Sabajee. Complainant was severely injured, and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The Magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail till this day fortnight.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—On the night of the 12th instant a woman named Ramee was sleeping on the floor of a house, under a oil lamp hanging from the roof. Accidentally a piece of the lighted wick fell upon her and her saree caught fire. She received severe burns and died from the effects on Tuesday last. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at Baba Dhuboo Street concerning the death of a girl, aged two years, named Ramutbee. On the 12th inst. the mother of the child went to Coombarwada to see a friend who was sick. She was inside on the first storey of the house while her daughter was playing on the balcony with other children. The girl accidentally fell out of a window into the street and received severe injuries, from the effects of which she died on Tuesday. The jury found that she had met with her death by a fall out of a window.

FAREWELL PRESENTATION.—Mr. G. C. Watson, who has been acting at Hogg Island as agent for Messrs. Emerson and Co., the contrators for the hydraulic lift dock at Hogg Island, received a farewell presentation from those who had been engaged under him at the works there on Monday evening last. The occasion of the testimonial was the departure of Mr. Watson for England on account of ill health. On Monday evening a farewell dinner took place in the house of Mr. Gordon, who has arrived to relieve Mr. Watson, on his departure home by yesterday's mail; and a gold chain and ring were then presented to Mr. Watson as a token of the respect and esteem in which he has been held by those of whom he had been the superior during his stay on the island.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Poolajee Shaik Oosman was charged with having in his possession a spoon, the property of the P. and O. Company, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and failing to explain satisfactorily how he came by the same. Mr. Thomas W. Miller said—"I am a clerk in the P. and O. Company's office, Mazagon. This spoon is the property of the P. and O. Company. I cannot say what ship it was in, but the P. and O. Company's steam ship Travancore lost some spoons like this about the beginning of this month. A police sepoy showed me this spoon yesterday at the Mazagon office. I was ordered by the Superintendent to come and prosecute." The prisoner urged in defence that he had found the spoons among the clothes of his brother, who died some time ago. The magistrate adjudged the the prisoner guilty and fined him five rupees, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

THAT dear lady Miss Carpenter, whose benevolence was so strikingly displayed in Miss Chamberlain's case, writes an amusing amount of *jejunerie* about Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen (who by the way has been laid up, but hospitably taken care of). Of course the lady has India laid close to heart. She sleeps on the map, and rises refreshed with the dreams which in her slumbers she has been favoured with, and writes an account of them. She shuts her eyes to actuals, and accepts the hallucinatory part as the real, so she turns herself out daily as the only friend of India, the only female piece of benevolence going about, on the face of this wicked world, slaying, by her bright example, selfishness and uncharitableness. Keshub like a wise man wants to see the world as seen in the United States of America, but his dear friend Miss Carpenter thinks he would not have time to do that and be back in time for her Social Science gathering in October, where he would be brought forward by herself, and where she would have another opportunity of displaying to an easily gulled people, what a very fine and noble creature she is. We are indeed sorry for her and hope the fates will not deny her the gratification of her wishes, provided they are virtuous.—*Mitrodaya.*

SHIPPING.

THE SCHOONER BHOWNUGGUR, 284 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo.

THE SHIP MOORHILL, 484 tons, Captain Stirling, arrived yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of rice and sugar.

THE SHIP UNDERWRITER, 1,439 tons, Captain G. R. Wayman, arrived yesterday from Singapore with a cargo of sleepers.

THE SHIP AFRICA, 1,986 tons, Captain W. C. Poe, arrived yesterday from Glasgow with a cargo of railway material. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

AT the meeting of the Bench of Justices held yesterday, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in the chair, the annual report of the Municipal Commissioner was adopted, as were also the accounts, subject to the report of the auditors. The meeting disposed of a good deal of business, and a report of the proceedings will appear to-morrow.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—17TH AUGUST.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

RENNIE SCOVELL AND CO. *vs.* GANGJEE NURPUT.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Amiroodeen for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 820-15-9, being the difference between the nett proceeds of 186 bales of cotton consigned by defendant to plaintiffs for sale in England, and the advances made by the latter against the same. The claim was admitted and the Court entered a verdict in favour of the plaintiffs for the full amount and costs.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—17TH AUGUST.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

TORTURE.—A cartman was charged with torturing his bullocks. One of the bullocks was lame, and the other very weak and emaciated. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined ten rupees, or, in default, to be imprisoned with hard labour for a fortnight.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 13th August, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	26,599 13 5
Merchandize	14,018 15 10
Back Bay Earth Train	335 10 0
Electric Telegraph	292 0 0
Total Rs.	41,246 7 3

Corresponding week in August, 1869.

Open 308 Miles.

Coaching	29,048 10 5
Merchandize	21,187 0 7
Back Bay Earth Trains	490 10 0
Electric Telegraph	423 11 6
Total Rs.	51,150 0 6
Decrease	9,903 9 3

DISPUTE BETWEEN A HINDOO PRIEST AND HIS TREASURER.

WE understand that the principal Bhattia residents of Bombay have engaged Mr. Moroba Cannoba, a pleader of the High Court, to conduct an important case now pending before His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. It appears that the officiating priest of the temple of Satibhama at Beyt, near Dwarka, has accused his treasurer, or *Adhikari*, of misconduct, misappropriation of property of the temple, and falsification of accounts, and dismissed him from the office. Out of this a long and complicated discussion has been going on before the Privy Council of the Gaekwar, and His Highness has ordered the temple property to be placed under sequestration, pending the final decision of the dispute between the priest and the treasurer. The case comes on for final disposal before His Highness in the course of the next week.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JAITHA VULLUBJEE.

YESTERDAY Mr. Connon, the chief magistrate, resumed the hearing of the charges against Jaitha Vullubjee, of conspiring to destroy the Aurora, of conspiring to cheat and attempting to cheat. Mr. Farran appeared for the prosecution and Messrs. McCulloch and Starling for the defence. After examining several witnesses with regard to the documents produced at last hearing Mr. Farran asked the magistrate to find that that was sufficient corroboration of the accomplices so as to enable him now to complete the examination of Elmstone and Whitwell. His Worship, however, declined to do so, and the case was adjourned for another week, the magistrate making it seem pretty plain that he would find it his duty to dismiss the case, unless the prosecution brought more proof than Mr. Farran could state they would produce.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 17th August, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 76, rainfall 49 cents.

CARWAR, 17th August, 10 A.M.—Weather fair light, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·92, rainfall 20 cents.

CANNANORE, 17th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29·980, rainfall 4 cents.

TUTICORIN, 17th August, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 91, barometer 29·85.

MANGALORE, 17th August, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 16th Aug., 6-25 P.M.; via Turkey, 16th Aug., 3-10 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 16th Aug., 10-38 P.M.; via Turkey, 15th Aug., 10 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—17th AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 15th August, 4-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 32 hours 5 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th Aug., 12-52 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 16th August, 10-38 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 54 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th August, 10-46 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 49 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 16th to 9 P.M. of the 17th August is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 29	0 3
„ Calcutta	10 7	0 23
„ Madras	0 34	0 2

WHILE the hardships of overworked milliners are being noted and looked after with at least a desultory vigilance, another branch of ornamental industry is said to be carried on with an unfeeling disregard for the health of those engaged in it. Within the last four or five years the use of flowers for decorative purposes has become more and more popular in society. Worn in button-holes, worn in riding-habits, formed into bouquets, prepared for epergnes, arranged for weddings and balls, the demand for them has not only enormously increased but a taste for their artistic grouping has been developed which necessitates the employment of skilled and practised hands by the Covent-garden florists. The girls retained in this business have during the season frequently to labour from six in the morning until ten o'clock at night, and are obliged to perform most of their task in a standing position. They suffer, we are told, not only from fatigue, cramped fingers, and the thorns of the moss roses, but from the perfume which, however grateful when taken in moderation, has quite another effect when a weary head is charged and surcharged with it. In fact, the women complain of feverishness and brow-ache from the overpowering odours, and although they have not to deal with the deadly materials which shorten the lives of file cutters or saw grinders, they are frequently obliged to succumb to the severities of their occupation. These would be obviated by better ventilation—an impossible boon in Covent-garden as it at present exists. With respect to the hours of work, surely flower girls are entitled to as much consideration as young dressmakers.—*Daily News*, July 19.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

APPENDED is a Statement of cotton shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports during the month of July 1870:—

No. of Bales.	Quantity.	Value.	By what ships.	To what ports.
	lbs.	Rupees.		
7	2,744	875	Hero	London.
207	81,032	22,000	Jupiter	Liverpool.
2,559	988,?82	3,61,350	Matida Atheling	Hongkong
132	51,744	19,800	Nimrod	„
119	46,760	17,85?	Str. Burmah	
3,024	1,170,362 lbs. or 1,828 cnds. and 412 lbs.	4,22,375		

* For transhipment to Hongkong via Bombay.

N. B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 maund; 8 maunds equal to 1 candy.

Note.—In addition to the above, shipped to Bombay for transhipment to Foreign Ports:—

344 pressed bales, weighing 1,19,932 lbs. and of the value of Rs. 48,600.

TOONGAR HILL.

APPENDED is a report sent in by Mr. F. Sheppard, Acting Collector of Tanna, to Mr. A. Rogers, Revenue Commissioner N. D., dated 28th July 1870:—

With reference to your letters as per margin, I have the honour to report the progress made on the Toongar Hill during last fair season.

On receipt of your first letter a surveyor was sent to the hill, who surveyed and measured the 53 sites shown on Mr. Hope's map, and erected the necessary boundary-marks. As the several sites were demarcated intimation was given to the respective holders, and the fees have been recovered from twelve gentlemen to whom leases have been issued.

The several works recommended by you for improving the water supply on the hill have been carried out to the extent described below, and it is hoped that a fair supply of water has thus been secured:—

Bhatkhindee Spring.—765 cubic feet of rock has been blasted, and a reservoir formed at a cost of Rs. 149-15-6. The basin is, however, only 2 feet deep at present.

Nullee Spring.—Rs. 117-11-4 have been spent in blasting stone round this spring; a basin about ½ foot deep has been formed.

Gidpanee Spring.—1,866 cubic feet have been excavated, at a cost of Rs. 149-1-0; a tank of from 2 to 3 feet square has been formed. The flow of water from this spring is considerable, and a further expenditure next season will be desirable. There appears to be no reason why a very considerable supply for the bazaar should not be secured here.

Pardhee Spring.—Rs. 152-8-8 have been spent in excavating 351 cubic feet at this spring. Some large boulders had to be removed during the course of this work, which accounts for the excess expenditure.

Ketkee Spring.—An excavation of 3,200 cubic feet has been effected, but owing to the setting in of the monsoon the masonry work could not be proceeded with, though the materials were ready. The work will be resumed after the monsoon. A cost of Rs. 336-14-11 has been incurred on this spring.

The road from Gidpanee spring has not been commenced owing to the mamlatdar's and surveyor's attention having been principally devoted towards the completion of the works on the several springs. Implements, &c., however, have been purchased, at a cost of Rs. 34-1-8, to commence the work.

The mamletdar made every endeavour to let the works by contract, but was unsuccessful. They had, therefore, to be carried out under his and the surveyor's supervision.

As nothing can be done on the hill during the rains, instructions have been issued to withdraw the surveyor.

A separate account of "Toongar Hill" has been opened, commencing with the grant of Rs. 2,000 sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4,535, dated 21st October 1869. It stands as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Grant sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4,535, dated 21st October 1869	2,000	0	0
Fees paid by holders of sites on account of demarcation at Rs. 10 per site	120	0	0
Rs.	2,120	0	0

CHARGES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of Surveyor	377	1	6
Charges of boundary marks, &c.	158	2	7
Printing Charges	7	6	0
Erecting shed for Surveyor	200	0	0
Compensation for land taken up for road	62	9	7
Improving water supply, as per details shown above	906	3	5
Clearing Road	34	1	8
Rs.	1,745	8	9

Owing to the constant changes in the office of First Assistant Collector it has been impossible to obtain monthly progress report, as required in paragraph 4 of your No. 7,042, dated 16th December last.

The report was forwarded to Government, who passed the following resolution:—

"RESOLUTION.—A copy may be placed upon the Editor's table. Mr. Hope is to be requested to report the progress made during the season in the completion of the bridle-road leading up to the plateau on the hill."

INDORE.

THE total amount of the public and private loss caused by the late flood at Indore was reported to be Rs. 2,21,809. His Highness the Maharaja ordered that Rs. 1,14,228 be deducted therefrom on account of false and exaggerated entries in the accounts and Government loss, and directed compensation to be given to the sufferers, on the balance at the rate of 12½ per cent., an additional sum of Rs. 3,456 being sanctioned for miscellaneous charges. So that the total amount of the relief thus afforded will amount to Rs. 16,900 which sum is to be made good in the following manner:—

To be realized from the Bankers of the town	2,000
From State functionaries, and District Officers	1,000
From Khasgee	3,000
Paid by the State	10,900
Total Rupees	16,900

—*Mofussilite.*

AFGHANISTAN.

OUR latest news from Cabul is that the troublesome General, Daood Shah Khan, who was summoned by the Ameer from Turkestan, arrived in that city on the 19th instant, with three of the troublesome infantry regiments under his command, and camped in the plain near the Bala Hissar.

A letter had been lately received by Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan, Governor of Furrah, from the Prince Governor of Meshed, stating that one Gholam Hossein Khan had been deputed from Teheran to Kayn, in order to call on its Meer and to recover from his people the whole of the plundered property belonging to the people of Afghanistan and Kayn.

Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan, the Governor of Furrah, has also written to the Ameer that Syud Abdul Hossein Khan was expected in Furrah and Kayn from Meshed for the adjustment of the same matter.

The Ameer has increased the allowances of the undermentioned Sirdars by the following amounts:—Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, ten thousand rupees; Sirdar Mahomed Yoosuf Khan, three thousand; and Sirdar Mahomed Kasim Khan, two thousand.

The regular troops of the Ameer have received only one month's pay this year, and the levy troops have not been paid at all. This matter and other revenue and financial reforms, are under consideration. The Ameer holds durbar every day in Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan's house.—*Mofussilite*, August 18.

MR. J. C. BROUGH has been appointed to the librarian's post of the London Institution, an office once held by Porson.

MR. MILL is at work on a new edition of his "Logic;" and Miss Helen Taylor is said to be editing the posthumous works of Buckle.

WE hear that when Professor Tyndall and Mr. Deutsch were objected to as candidates for honorary degrees by a member of the Hebdomadal Council on grounds of orthodoxy, the Chancellor consented to the withdrawal of their names only with the view of protecting such eminent persons against the possible slight to which the narrowness of some of the members might have exposed them. On the discussion of the question in the Council several of the most eminent members, headed by the Dean of Christ Church, protested against the action which had been taken by the member before referred to, and then left the room.—*Athenæum.*

WE learn from the best authority that comic singing is on the decline. One of the journals devoted to what is termed the music-hall profession discloses the fact that the business of the nigger melodists and other delineators is falling off, and the ovations which the well-known "stars" formerly received are neither so general nor so spontaneous as to be encouraging to the artists. Acrobats have now their turn, and are largely employed at the various recreative taverns of the people. There is immense competition in the tumbling trade, and in order to make a good thing out of it, the performers have to devise very daring feats of muscle and nerve indeed. In one place of amusement the actors swing head downwards from a trapeze at opposite sides of a large building. A boy jumps towards one and is caught and flung to the other, and then sent twirling back again, revolving round and round in the air during each flight. The skill and certainty with which this trick is done are wonderful, and are not less interesting from the fact that a netting underneath protects the performers from the mischances of a slip. To demonstrate the absence of serious danger to the boy at least, he is allowed to drop at the close of the spectacle into the net, where he jerks and dances about in as lively a fashion as a freshly-bagged shrimp. Now, there is only one reason why the same security should not be given to other performers in a similar line. The net, it appears, is an expensive piece of property, and by a custom of the music-halls, acrobats who require one are compelled to provide it for themselves. It seems to us that the managers of these establishments should see so far after the safety of the people in their employment as to furnish them with a protection against crippling, or even death. Though the tumblers are coming into vogue their gains are not large, and those who profit so largely by them might, at a small outlay, deprive the exhibitions of their most objectionable feature.—*Daily News.*

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THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

MEETING on Aug. 15th. Present—C. E. Chapman, Esq., chairman; H. Maxwell, Esq.; Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.; the Municipal Commissioner; the Controller of Municipal Accounts.

Resolved, that the bye-laws regarding the storage of dangerous oils and substances be submitted to the next Bench meeting, and the draft originally prepared by counsel.

Read the review of actuals of receipts and expenditure for half-year ending 30th June 1870, which appears very satisfactory.

With reference to the proposed supplemental grants asked for, the Committee observe that the increase of Rs. 11,000 in the Municipal Engineer's department is rendered necessary by the appointment of Captain Tulloch to the post of Executive Engineer, the original estimate having been framed for the acting appointment only, and also to the salary of Mr. Walton, Deputy Engineer, being kept at the same figure as it stood under the acting arrangement, Mr. Thwaites having left the service of the Municipality.

The Committee recommend the additional expenditure proposed of Rs. 50,000 for Road repairs, including watering and rolling.

The Committee recommend the additional grant of Rs. 17,000 for the payment of the Elphinstone Circle, all of which is available out of the grant for New Works, current revenue.

The Committee recommend the grant of Rs. 2,500 for kerosine lighting.

The Committee recommend the proposed grant from the Vehar Water Works fund; a detailed estimate of the proposed expenditure for the surveys under the Bench resolution of 3rd August is being prepared.

REVIEW FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1870.

INCOME.

The gross income for the year was estimated at Rs. 35,12,527, the details being as follows:—

See page 8 of Budget Proceedings of Finance Committee, dated 30th November and 2nd December 1869.	Municipal Fund	....Rs.	24,37,087
	Water Works Fund	.. „	4,00,000
	Police Fund	.... „	4,27,979
	Lighting Fund	...... „	2,47,461
	Total	......Rs.	35,12,527

It must be borne in mind throughout that both in the income and expenditure there are transfers from one fund to another.

The statement appended shows that the estimated income on revisions up to date will amount to Rs. 35,15,546, or Rs. 3,000 in excess of the above estimate.

It will be observed that, notwithstanding the abolition of the License tax subsequent to the Budget estimate aforesaid, the actual cash recoveries of the half-year have amounted to no less than Rs. 16,37,929; one-half of the estimated income for the whole year being Rs. 17,56,264.

The statement shows that the collections of House rate, Wheel tax, Police rate, Water rate, Halalcore cess, and Lighting rate, have not quite realized half the estimate for the year; but as all the bills for this second half-year were ready and issued to the Collector by the 5th July, there is no doubt that the leeway will be made up in this current half-year.

Town duties have yielded Rs. 3,70,680, against Rs. 2,25,000, which would be half the estimate for the whole year.

The small collection on account of Liquor licenses will attract attention. It is explained by the fact that the licenses are issued in December of each year; the collections during the rest of the year are trifling.

The bulk of Land Conveyance licenses are also issued at the close of the year.

Fines and penalties have not quite come up to the estimate.

Miscellaneous fees, Market fees, and Tobacco duty, are all satisfactory.

Water rate is considerably under half the estimate for the year, and I find that the water rate for the whole year will not exceed Rs. 3,80,000.

Police Fund recoveries call for no remark.

Lighting Fund.—The Government contribution of Rs. 10,000 not having been paid, accounts for the difference between the actual receipts and half the estimate for the year.

Estimate of income to receive in the remaining half-year 1870.

In order to keep on the safe side the estimates of recoveries expected to be made in the last half of this year, are based on the actual cash recoveries in the last half of last year; but as the outstanding balances are being steadily reduced, and as the bills for rates and taxes for this second half-year have been issued so very much earlier than usual, it is probable that the collections will considerably exceed the gross collections made in the last half of 1869.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the year was estimated at Rs. 34,47,528, the details being as follows:—

See page 8 of Budget Proceedings of Finance Committee of 30th Nov. and 2nd Dec. 1869.	Municipal Fund	......Rs.	23,73,961
	Water Works Fund	.. „	3,98,588
	Police Fund	.... „	4,27,979
	Lighting Fund	...... „	2,47,000
		Rs.....	34,47,528

The statement appended shows that the estimated expenditure for the year on revision up to date, inclusive of a few supplemental grants, detailed below, will be Rs. 34,77,124, or less than the revised estimate of income by Rs. 38,422.

Before proceeding to discuss the estimate for the second half of the current year, I will notice a few items in which the expenditure in the first half year has either considerably exceeded, or fallen short of one-half of the grant for the whole year.

The gross expenditure in the first half year, it may be remarked in passing, was Rs. 14,25,999 against Rs. 17,23,764, which would be half the gross sanctioned expenditure for the whole year.

The items specially calling for notice are "Clerk of the Peace and Law Charges," "Health Department," "Road Repairs," "Maintenance of Pumping Station," "Maintenance of Sluices," "New Works from current revenue," "Sinking Fund and Interest on Loans," "Contribution to working of Contagious Diseases Act," "Gas Lighting."

Clerk of the Peace and Law Charges.—The latter item will be paid in the second half year, and bring up the expenditure.

Health Department.—The actual expenditure in the first six months appears considerably less than half the grant for the year, but other payments made on account and under adjustment will bring up the expenditure to the full amount.

Road Repairs, &c.—Great exertions were used in the early part of the year to repair the roads thoroughly, and most of the grant has thus been absorbed in the first half year—an extra grant required.

Maintenance of Worlee Pumping Station.—The expenditure is for six *working* months, the balance unexpended will suffice for the two working months left.

Maintenance of Daharvee and other Sluices.—The grant will be expended in the remaining half year.

New Works from Current Revenue.—Government having prohibited any extension of the Boree Bunder Night Soil Depôt, there has been no expenditure. The Elphinstone Circle account is not yet settled, and will absorb its own grant and a portion of that for the Night Soil Depôt.

Sinking Fund and Interest on Loans.—The foot note to statement shows that there are certain large items paid in advance but not adjusted, which will bring up the expenditure. The whole grant will be expended in the year.

Contribution towards working of the Contagious Diseases Act.—The gross expenditure in the year will be less than the original grant by Rs. 1,289.

Gas Lighting.—In the unadjusted payments are sums which will bring up the expenditure.

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS ASKED FOR.

In the Municipal Engineer's department an increase of Rs. 11,000 becomes necessary on the appointment of an Executive Engineer.

Road Repairs, &c.—I ask for an extra grant of Rs. 50,000 for Road repairs, including watering and rolling, with every desire to keep the expenditure at the lowest point. There are certain streets in the Fort and Native town which cannot be neglected, and half the Esplanade main road and a portion of the Parell road must also be full metalled.

New Works Current Revenue; Elphinstone Circle.—This work has cost Rs. 57,988-14-8 against an estimate of Rs. 43,000.

The original grant was	Rs. 35,000
Private contribution and funds available	„ 6,000
Total	Rs...41,000

Additional grant required Rs. 17,000, which I ask to be transferred from the unexpended grant under this major head for Night Soil Depôt.

Kerosine Lighting.—I would ask for a further grant of Rs. 2,500 to enable me to light one or two small streets urgently requiring lights. The new Queen's Road requires lighting also, but I will not propose the expenditure for this year.

Maintenance of Vehar Water Works.—Several accidents to the 32-inch main early in the year, as well as numerous other unforeseen repairs, render it necessary to ask for a further grant of Rupees 10,000, which will also cover the cost of erecting the numerous drinking fountains presented by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, C.S.I. Captain Tulloch also asks for Rs. 16,000 for the surveys, &c., under the Bench resolution of 6th August. These sums, aggregating Rs. 26,000, must be paid by the Vehar Water Works Fund.

REVISED ESTIMATE OF INCOME FOR 1870.

PARTICULARS.	Estimate of Income as per report of the Finance Committee.	Collection in 1st half of 1870.	Estimate of receipts in 2nd half of 1870.	Total or Revised Estimate for the year 1870.
Municipal Fund.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House Rate	7,12,355	3,31,695	3,88,700	7,20,395
Wheel Tax	2,58,000	1,19,813	1,31,500	2,51,343
Certificate Tax	1,40,006	* 16,779	......	16,779
Town Duties	4,50,000	3,70,680	2,80,000	6,50,680
Liquor Licenses	1,40,000	7,695	1,32,000	1,39,695
Land Conveyance Licenses	13,200	3,991	5,000	8,991
Fines and Penalties	20,000	6,120	7,000	13,120
Miscellaneous Fees	62,491	29,617	32,000	62,617
Market Fees	1,50,000	76,542	77,000	1,53,542
Tobacco Duty and Licenses	1,57,000	72,860	73,000	1,45,860
Halalcore Cess	2,20,000	1,04,723	1,12,000	2,16,723
Government Contribution in lieu of House Rate	30,000	30,000	......	30,000
Interest on Government Paper	6,400	......	6,400	6,400
Sundry Receipts	......	13,270	13,270	26,540
Receipt from Water Works Fund	77,641	......	22,290	22,290
Total Municipal Fund......Rs.	24,37,087	11,84,785	12,80,160	24,64,945
Water Works Fund.				
Water Rate	4,00,000	1,68,266	2,11,734	3,80,000
Total Water Works Fund...Rs.	4,00,000	1,68,266	2,11,734	3,80,000
Police Fund.				
Police Rate	2,44,000	1,12,551	1,28,881	2,41,432
Imperial Contribution of ⅓th of total estimated Expenditure	97,314	49,941	49,941	99,882
Government Contribution as Police Rate	10,000	10,000	......	10,000
Receipt from Municipal Fund	76,665	......	71,826	71,826
Total Police Fund...Rs.	4,27,979	1,72,492	2,50,618	4,23,140
Lighting Fund.				
Lighting Rate at 2 per cent / Government Contribution as Lighting Rate	2,47,461	1,12,386	1,35,075	2,47,461
Total Lighting Fund...Rs.	2,47,461	1,12,386	1,35,075	2,47,461
Grand Total...Rs.	35,12,527	16,37,929	18,77,617	35,15,546

Note.—* After deducting 5 per cent. Commission paid to Government, and Refunds, amounting in all to Rs. 5,311.

REVISED ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1870.

PARTICULARS.	Budget Grant for 1870. Rs. a. p.	Actual Expenditure from 1st January to 30th June 1870 (six months). Rs. a. p.	Estimated Requirements for the remaining six months of the year. Rs. a. p.	Total of the Revised Estimate for 1870. Rs. a. p.
Municipal Fund.				
Clerk of the Peace and Law Charges / Municipal Commissioner's Department / Controller's Department	83,234 0 0	37,451 0 0	44,771 8 0	* 82,222 8 0
Storekeeper's ditto	8,304 0 0	4,070 10 0	4,233 6 0	8,304 0 0
Health ditto	5,51,811 0 0	1,91,111 3 4	3,60,699 12 8	5,51,811 0 0
Halalcore ditto	2,09,867 0 0	97,407 12 10	1,12,459 3 2	2,09,867 0 0
Markets and Slaughter-houses	65,118 0 0	22,174 11 5	42,913 4 7	65,118 0 0
Registrar of Births and Deaths	13,272 0 0	6,030 7 10	7,241 8 2	13,272 0 0
Cemeteries	4,302 0 0	1,219 10 3	3,082 5 9	4,302 0 0
Municipal Engineer's Department	36,000 0 0	16,420 5 7	30,579 10 5	47,000 0 0
Road Repairs, including Watering and Scraping	3,20,000 0 0	2,71,134 14 0	98,865 2 0	3,70,000 0 0
Maintenance of Love Grove Pumping Station	29,620 0 0	22,067 7 3	7,552 8 9	29,620 0 0
ditto Worlee and Dharavee Sluices	6,380 0 0	522 4 4	5,857 11 8	6,380 0 0
Improvement of Streets	1,00,000 0 0	33,354 13 10	66,645 2 2	1,00,000 0 0
Public Land Conveyance License Department	6,960 0 0	4,131 14 5	2,828 1 7	6,960 0 0
Liquor License ditto	1,800 0 0	956 8 0	843 8 0	1,800 0 0
Music and Poison License ditto	540 0 0	285 0 0	255 0 0	540 0 0
Proportion of cost of Assessment ditto / ditto Collection ditto	54,149 0 0	30,257 1 11	27,970 13 6	† 58,227 15 5
Contribution to Drainage	2,50,000 0 0	73,029 1 0	1,76,970 15 0	2,50,000 0 0
ditto Agri-Horticultural Society	15,000 0 0	7,083 5 4	7,500 0 0	14,583 5 4
New Works from Current Revenue	65,000 0 0	6,331 9 3	51,668 6 9	58,000 0 0
Plant and Stores	35,975 0 0	......	35,975 0 0	35,975 0 0
Government Instalment, Elphinstone Circle Debt	64,724 0 0	64,724 0 0	......	64,724 0 0
Pension Department	3,972 0 0	2,134 13 11	1,837 2 1	3,972 0 0
Repairs to Municipal Buildings	2,403 0 0	3 12 0	2,399 4 0	2,403 0 0
Contribution to Survey	......	......	......	......
Discretional Contingencies	5,000 0 0	4,640 15 2	359 0 10	5,000 0 0
Kerosine Lighting	17,685 0 0	7,468 12 0	12,716 4 0	20,185 0 0
Sinking Fund and Interest on Loans	3,06,180 0 0	70,585 13 4	2,35,594 2 8	3,06,180 0 0
Contribution towards working of Contagious Diseases Act	40,000 0 0	......	38,711 0 0	38,711 0 0
Contribution towards Police Rate	76,665 0 0	......	71,826 0 0	71,826 0 0
Total of Municipal Fund	23,73,961 0 0	9,74,597 15 0	14,52,385 13 9	24,26,983 12 9
Water Works Fund.				
Executive Engineer's Department	41,712 0 0	19,654 4 7	22,057 11 5	41,712 0 0
Maintenance of Vehar Water Works and new Survey	33,288 0 0	15,143 6 4	44,144 9 8	59,288 0 0
Cost of Assessment, Proportion / Ditto Collection, ditto	20,733 0 0	10,085 11 4	† 9,323 9 9	19,409 5 1
Vehar Water Works Instalment	1,75,000 0 0	87,600 0 0	87,600 0 0	1,75,200 0 0
Construction and Repairs of Buildings	1,906 0 0	193 0 0	1,713 0 0	1,906 0 0
General Superintendence, Proportion of Items 1, 2, and 3	4,558 0 0	7,490 3 10	8,954 4 2	*16,444 8 0
Balance of Instalment due to Government by the late Board, ½th	43,750 0 0	43,750 0 0	......	43,750 0 0
Payment in part of Municipal Fund Debt	77,641 0 0	......	22,290 2 11	22,290 2 11
Total of Water Works Fund	3,98,588 0 0	1,83,916 10 1	1,96,083 5 1	3,80,000 0 0
Police Fund.				
General Police	3,50,868 0 0	1,72,147 2 6	1,81,220 13 6	3,53,368 0 0
Police Hospital Establishment	6,348 0 0	2,850 10 0	3,497 6 0	6,348 0 0
Steam Fire-Engine ditto	32,040 0 0	14,529 14 3	19,510 1 9	34,040 0 0
Cost of Assessment, Proportion / Ditto Collection, ditto	16,068 0 0	6,723 12 10	6,215 11 11	†12,939 8 9
General Superintendence, Proportion of Items 1, 2, and 3	22,655 0 0	7,490 3 10	8,954 4 2	*16,444 8 0
Total of Police Fund	4,27,979 0 0	2,03,741 11 5	2,19,398 5 4	4,23,140 0 9
Lighting Fund.				
Gas Lighting Charges	2,13,384 10 0	49,528 10 7	1,68,087 4 8	2,17,615 15 3
Cost of Assessment, Proportion / Ditto Collection, ditto	12,506 0 0	6,723 12 10	6,215 11 11	†12,939 8 9
General Superintendence, Proportion of Items 1, 2, and 3	21,109 0 0	7,490 3 10	8,954 4 2	*16,444 8 0
Total of Lighting Fund	2,47,000 0 0	63,742 11 3	1,83,257 4 9	2,47,000 0 0
Grand Total...Rs.	34,47,528 0 0	14,25,998 15 9	20,51,124 13 9	34,77,128 13 6

* *General Superintendence.*

Clerk of the Peace, &c.	...Rs.	23,328 0 0
Municipal Commissioner's Department	... „	54,395 0 0
Controller's Department	... „	53,832 0 0
Total	...Rs.	1,31,556 0 0
Proportion of above, viz.:—		
Municipal Fund, at 10/16 share	...Rs.	82,222 8 0
Water Works „ 2/16 „	... „	16,444 8 0
Police „ 2/16 „	... „	16,444 8 0
Lighting „ 2/16 „	... „	16,444 8 0
	Rs.	1,31,556 0 0

† *Cost of Assessment and Collection.*

Assessment Department	...Rs.	50,974 12 0
Collection do.	... „	52,541 10 0
Total	...Rs.	1,03,516 6 0
Proportion of above, viz.:—		
Municipal Fund at 9/16 share	...Rs.	58,227 15 5
Water Works „ 3/16 „	... „	19,409 5 1
Police „ 2/16 „	... „	12,939 8 9
Lighting „ 2/16 „	... „	12,939 8 9
	Total...Rs.	1,03,516 6 0

INDIAN ITEMS.

CURE FOR ELEPHANTIASIS.—Among the native Singhalese, according to the *Ceylon Observer*, passing under the elephant's belly is supposed to be one of the remedies for the cure of this disease.

YESTERDAY evening, the 11th instant, at about a quarter past seven, a very large flight of locusts passed over Lahore from N.E. to S.W. They flew comparatively low, the rustling sound of their flight being very audible. No more than a few stragglers landed.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE business of the port (Calcutta) was almost brought to a stand-still on Thursday by the enforcement, for the first time, of the new landing charges on country boats. The charge is sufficiently moderate, being only one anna two pies per ton; but this was enough to stop the unloading and loading of the boats during the great part of the day.—*Examiner*, Aug. 13.

THE rains have destroyed a great part of the road over the Bubu pass and rendered it all but impassable in several places. The Reverend Mr. French was in Kulu *en route* to Kashmir, otherwise the valley has been entirely deserted since the "Kulu scandal" last year, and the beauties of Kulu have had no chance of intruding admirers to complain to the Assistant Commissioner about. Captain Harcourt leaves on October, it is said for good, and proceeds on leave to England for two years.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

WHEN our Punjab Chiefs are liberal they are so right royally. One may still believe in stories of Eastern munificence when we remember the late instance of Patiala. The Raja of Nabha has lately sent his donation to the Punjab University, amounting to Rs. 11,000 and an additional Rs. 5,000 to found a scholarship in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh. But this was not enough! He has also, like a true prince, given an additional Rs. 1,000 as *interest* on above from the date of his first promise!—*Indian Public Opinion.*

RAE GYAN SING (Rajah of Kulu,) died on Monday, 8th, from injuries received from a fall off a house top the day before. He was the owner of Vaziri-Rupi ("the silver country of the Vaziris") in which are situated the principal silver and copper mines lately purchased from him called "the Kulu mines." He was a very quiet unassuming man in the prime of early manhood, but like most other natives of his class led an indolent and useless life. He has left a son about nine years of age. The entire income of his territory is only Rs. 1,200 per month.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

INSTANCES have occurred in this (Punjab) and other provinces of unmistakable signs of dissatisfaction by the people against the income tax. Europeans—themselves sufferers by this odious imposition—have been lately treated with much less respect than formerly, when to be a "Hakim" was truly to be a "mâ-bâp" to the people. With so many sources of revenue, on which taxation would fall unperceived, it is disgraceful that forcing their hands into other people's pockets should have been the only means suggested to the Government for extricating themselves out of a financial difficulty of their own creation.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

A MOONSHEE named Mahbub Ali, in the service of the Raja of Kapurthala, came into Lahore a few days ago for the purpose of prosecuting a suit in the Lahore Courts. In the evening, having brought a kanjri, he sat with her drinking till late in the night. He then rose to go out for more drink, but by that time found a difficulty in distinguishing doors from windows, and accordingly walked out of the window and fell on the ground below. His skull was fractured, and after lingering some days in hospital, he died. At the time of the Ram Jas trial it was a subject of remark tha the above sort of accident was by no means uncommon in Lahore.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

WE take occasion to modify our recent dispraise of the Adjutant-General's department, to the extent of including in the blame the Judge-Advocate-General and his staff—to go no higher. There are some three or four cases of military crime and misconduct in this division, the circumstances of which cannot possibly necessitate, that the authorities at army head-quarters should incubate over their decision for five or six weeks. In at least two of these cases as many minutes almost should suffice to determine it. Is it necessary to remind the authorities that their dilatoriness is productive of great hardship to officers who formed the courts which tried the cases, who are barred the enjoyment of their privilege leave? But this after all is the lesser evil. Wherever a prisoner has stood his trial on a charge which involves a possible sentence of death—such as is instanced by a soldier who was tried at Cawnpore more than a month ago, who pleaded guilty by the bye—the terror of the law is aggravated by a culpable dilatoriness in making known its award—injustice is, in fact, perpetrated in the name of the law. Mr. Romaine is popularly declared to reserve his undoubted legal experience for the decision of only the very weightiest matters; possibly this infraction of law, for such it really is, may not be considered beneath his notice as head of the department accused.—*Pioneer*, Aug. 15.

ON Wednesday (Aug. 10), in the Chief Court of the Punjab, a European named Richard Barlow was charged with committing an unnatural crime at Amritsur, on the 3rd instant. The case was very carefully and impartially investigated by Mr. Plowden, the Government advocate, and finally by the learned Judge. Although the prisoner was undefended, every point that could by any means tend to exculpate him was impressed on the jury, but, unfortunately for our records, the evidence of five disinterested eye-witnesses was too strong to admit of anything else than a verdict of guilty. We cannot of course touch on the details of the evidence, but wish to draw attention to a certain *defect* in the evidence which is of importance. Although the evidence of the eye-witnesses was quite conclusive to the jury, it is well known that this kind of evidence in such cases is very seldom forthcoming, and the *medical* evidence is often the mainstay of the case. Otherwise the most horrible conspiracies may be formed against entirely innocent individuals. In this case the first examination of the accuser was made a few hours (why not half an hour?) after the occurrence by the sub-assistant surgeon in the hospital. Neither *he himself nor his report* were brought in as evidence! *Next day* another examination was made by the civil surgeon, Dr. Ferguson. Now this, whatever were the facts discovered, could not inculpate the prisoner, for the lapse of time favored the admission of many possibilities. Finally the prisoner was not examined at all. Whether these defects and delays were the fault of the police or the sub-assistant surgeon, was not elicited, but if the prisoner had been a wealthy man with an acute advocate, he might through these circumstances have had a chance of escaping the heavy sentence justly allotted to this crime. This man, however, was a poor loafer, the guilt was clear, and the public generally will agree with the Judge who endeavoured to express the loathing the European community have for such a crime by giving him seven years' rigorous imprisonment.—*Indian Public Opinion*, August 12.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE CAPE.

(Cape Standard, June 18.)

A COMMUNICATION was forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting from Messrs. Goodliffe, Smart, and Searle on ocean telegraph communication with the Cape, written by Capt. Osborne. He suggests three lines, *i.e.*, from Aden to Natal, touching at Zanzibar, which would require 4,000 miles of cable; or from Aden to Natal, touching at Mahé, Mauritius, Bourbon, and Madagascar, which would require 21,600 miles of cable; or from Galle to Natal, touching at Mauritius, and Madagascar, and which would require 4,151 miles of cable. The cost of the three routes being respectively £1,200,000, £1,380,000, and £1,245,300.

Captain Osborne remarks—"Of the three routes we should prefer the latter to be adopted, namely, from Galle to Mauritius, touching at Bourbon, and thence to Madagascar and Port Natal. It could give the Cape and Mauritius not only an excellent communication with Europe and America, but place them in immediate communication with British India, and the markets lying eastward in Australia, Java and China.

"Supposing this route to be adopted, and the capital of 1,£245,300 raised, it would be necessary to add to that figure £45,000 more for a maintenance-ship and, working expenses, saying roughly a total capital of £1,400,000. I have no doubt my company would take £250,000 in shares of such a company, but the most important consideration in such a scheme is the question of what would be a probable revenue derivable from the telegraphic traffic between the Cape, Bourbon, and the Mauritius.

"On this point information is much needed, and my own impression is that to make the company float on the London Stock Exchange, a colonial guarantee should be arranged for a minimum interest of six per cent. on the entire capital.

"Whether the Governments of the Cape and the Mauritius are yet prepared for the vast benefit that would be derived by those colonies by such a means of communication to grant such a subsidy, is a matter upon which it will be necessary for you to give me information.

"The time when this work could be carried out appears to me could not be earlier than 1872.

"I have no doubt that satisfactory working arrangements could be made with our friends in the British Indian and other telegraph lines for a through tariff for your telegraphic traffic passing over their lines."

The letter has been referred to a committee of the Chamber for consideration and report.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS AT THE CAPE.

(Cape Standard, June 18.)

THE transports that were to convey home the regiments from the Cape have come and gone, the Serapis to England, and the Himalaya to Mauritius. The Serapis left on the 8th with the 2nd-11th Regiment, the Royal Engineers, and a battery of Royal Artillery on board. The Himalaya arrived here on Saturday last, and left again on Monday for the Mauritius, calling *en route* at Algoa Bay and Natal. She is expected back here again early next month. The disbandment of the Cape Mounted Rifles, which was part and parcel of the Gladstone policy with the removal of the troops, is now complete. Before the last of them embarked, a very interesting and unusual ceremony, for this colony, was gone through at St. George's Cathedral, being the reception and final disposition of the colours of the disbanded regiment. On that occasion the following address was made by the Dean of Capetown to the escort:—"From the Holy Altar on which we have silently dedicated them, I bring back to you these standards, to be set up, by your request, in this Cathedral Church as a fitting memorial of a body of gallant men which has in its day done good service to its country, and is now honourably disbanded. May they ever help to remind us, as we look on them, that the path of duty and the path of honour are one! And may this Holy House, chosen to be their final resting-place, point us, all the more significantly for *their* presence in it, to that peaceful house where those who have fought the good fight of faith and finished their course find an eternal rest!"

The Frontier Defence movement is progressing, and a large number of volunteers have already been enrolled. This is the most convincing proof of how insecure the frontier inhabitants feel themselves when deprived of military protection. The Winchester rifle is the favourite gun on the frontier. It has been tested at rifle matches held at Graham's Town during the Jubilee, and its efficiency has been thoroughly proved. The *Journal* is informed that "Lieutenant-General Hay has said that he would recommend that the English Government have a few hundred of these arms in any fortified place to protect any breaches that might be made by an enemy, as from its rapidity of fire it would check any assault that might be attempted through the breach."

THE DIAMOND DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE most startling news is that with regard to diamonds. The discoveries continue, and large numbers of people are flocking to the Campbell territory. The accounts from there are not altogether reliable, from the fact that they mainly consist of rumours and speculations. Diamonds have, however, been seen in considerable numbers, but the real value of the diamonds found is not known. A correspondent who signs himself "Veritas," and publishes his communication in the Colesberg papers, gives the best report we have yet seen. The only thing unsatisfactory about it is that he does not give his own name. His letter appears in a paper of the 31st of May, and in it he says:—

"During a journey in search of health through the Free State, I happened whilst in Bloemfontein to meet a friend of mine who is largely interested in, and was then *en route* for, the diggings. Hearing so many contradictory reports, and having caught the diamond-fever from my friend, I decided to go to the so-called 'fields,' and there see for myself, whether or not any credence might be given to those reports. After many adventures, both by 'flood and field,' consequent on the heavy downpour of rain just about the time, we arrived there safely, after a journey of four days by cart.

"The diggers are very chary indeed of showing their diamonds, but through the courtesy and influence of my friend I had revealed to my gaze sights which, when I say I was utterly astonished and astounded at, but faintly conveys what my feelings were on different occasions. The Australian party have found diamonds valued by a good judge at £20,000, which Lieut. Beecher took with him to Natal for safety. The King William's Town party have found to the tune of upwards of £12,000 worth. This party were about retiring in disgust, not having found anything when, after a chat with the Australians, they concluded to work a short time longer, and, if my memory serves me correctly, they found the greater part of their stones within a fortnight, which proves the necessity for working persistently and perseveringly. Now these are sound, solid facts, without the slightest tinge of romance or *couleur de rose*, having handled the diamonds myself, together with small quantities of a dozen or so, belonging respectively to other parties. The stranger is forcibly struck with the happy, contented and healthy aspect which pervades the whole community; all appear to be doing well—if not making a 'pile,' certainly paying their way, and putting something aside, or grumbling would be heard somewhere. From what I saw, my opinion is that diamonds to the value of £100,000 have been picked up by Europeans alone, although natives do occasionally pick up one or two on the surface. There is a mutual protection society, to which every one who wishes to search for diamonds must subscribe his name—the name itself explains its meaning. There is also a diggers' committee formed, to adjust all dispute anent claims, &c. Unfortunately, I do not possess a copy of either of these rules, or would gladly place them before your readers, but suffice it to say they are framed on sound, just principles, for the benefit of all. Each *individual digger*, it matters not how many there may be in a party, has the right to twenty square feet of ground, and he must either work that out, or abandon it, before taking up new ground. At present, or during my stay, the land was in dispute between the Free State, Transvaal, and a host of native chiefs; therefore the diggers paid nothing for the right of digging, but as the Free State have very recently proclaimed it Free State soil, sent commissioners down to maintain their authority, I am of opinion that ere long a royalty to dig, *i. e.*, a small sum per annum, say £5 at the utmost, will be demanded by that Government. I am myself largely interested in the digging, and so far from wishing to keep things secret, am convinced there is room for all, feeling assured that in numbers lies our safety, when we shall be able to maintain our rights, protect ourselves and our property against any person or persons who might wish to dictate arbitrary terms to us. But I have no reason to believe that the Free State intend to act otherwise than fairly towards us, still, defence, not defiance, is our motto, and the best way to prevent war is to be prepared for it. During my stay there was a rumour got abroad one night that the Kafirs were coming down upon us in numbers, to carry out their long expressed threat of driving every white man off the ground, or the other alternative—into the Vaal river. We, therefore, all turned out, seventy-five fighting men, resolute and determined, knowing full well there was no retreat for us, but into the then swollen, rapid river. Fortunately for both parties the Kafirs did not come, the alarm having been caused by a servant reporting at nightfall to his master that he had seen what afterwards turned out to be a small hunting party of Kafirs. Nevertheless it had a very good effect in having the roll called at midnight, and out of one hundred and twenty names seventy-five were answered to, accompanied by the firm grasp of the breech-loader and the ominous clink of the revolver. The others were absent, at different places, gone on their own business. At the present moment, then, there must be upwards of one hundred and fifty men on the ground, numbers having crossed the river and joined the diggers who were detained on the Free State side owing to its being swollen.'

Since then we learn from Bloemfontein, 2nd June. "Since last report have seen Mr. Dantziger, of this town, who left encampment of diamond-seekers on Friday last. The whole of diggers cheerful, and confident of further success.

"Lapidary Hond, of Hope Town, was still at digging; had in a few days purchased diamonds to the amount of £1,500; for one gem recently picked up by Mr. Papenfus, Hond has paid £225. This stone weighed fourteen carats, but unfortunately had a flaw in it. Papenfus discovered this diamond beyond the rand, where all the digging has taken place. Twenty-seven white men at diggings—many more were met on the road thither.

"Queen's birthday was kept up at diggings. Union Jack flying. Diggers keeping high holiday. Horse races were initiated, Mr. C. Holloway's horse taking the prize. After the day's jollification, some of the choice spirits, it is said, kept it up by playing 'brag' the whole night, with little heaps of silver and gold piled up on the table in front of them.

"Among fresh arrivals at diggings was Mr. K. Kol. Mr. Dantziger tells us he saw a lot of diamonds in the hands of successful diggers. Some had commenced searching by digging on the Pniel Mission Station lands, and a Mr. Waldek had found a one-carat diamond, and disposed of it for £5. Rubies likewise found on Pniel lands."

And again on the 7th of June, from the same town:—"Mr. Dick, of King William's Town party, at present here, have gleaned following relative to diamond-fields from him:—The King William's Town party and Captain Rolleston's party arrived on the ground about the some time. King William's Town party consists of five working members and three sleeping partners. Latter residing in Cape Colony. The party first worked at Hebron, on Vaal River, for a month without success. Arrived at site of present diggings, 11th March last. Commenced working on the 16th, having taken them five days to fit up apparatus, &c. First day's diggings yielded two diamonds; second, one; and third, two. Since then following results:—First week, ten diamonds; second, 29; third, 20; fourth, 14; fifth, 23; sixth, 16; seventh, 5; eighth, 5; since, 2; total, 124. Of these ten have already been disposed of. Largest is a perfect gem of 30 carats. Second is now here, weighs 15¾ carats, but contains flaws. These were all obtained from the small koppe or randt so often previously described. Captain Rolleston's party consists of five; sleeping partners at present in Natal. The party commenced in a gully, which is a short distance from koppe above mentioned—three or four days without success, and then moved to a short distance from the King William's Town party. This party is supposed to have been very successful, but the actual number of diamonds obtained by them is not known.

"The new rand is also a small koppe opened by Mr. Papenfus with a find of a twelve-carat diamond. Since then eleven others have been unearthed at the same place. There are but two unsuccessful diggers on the field. Natives quiet. Chief Janki had asked payment of £5 for a claim, thirty square feet; but diggers met and decided to return "no answer," and nothing further was heard of it. A party of Korannas washing on their own account at same run alongside of the white men. When the present run exhausted, diggers proceed to Gong Gong, on Keiskama, about eight miles off on Vaal River, where a forty-carat diamond was recently found on surface, and which is now in the hands of Janki. A. Bloomfonteiner writing from the fields, June 1st, says he had the pleasure of inspecting ninety diamonds of the King William's Town Company. Since his arrival, very few diamonds discovered, although eagerly sought for all day long. Lapidary Hond is said to have returned to Hope Town for more money, and that he has realized a very handsome fortune by bringing up these precious gems."

This is all that we at this end of the colony know about these discoveries, and we give all the information we have at our disposal in full, so that our English readers can form their own conclusion on it.—*Cape Standard*, June 18.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY SYSTEM.

BY A PRUSSIAN WHO FOUGHT IN THE WAR OF 1866.

IT must be interesting at the present time to have an idea of the war strength of the North German Confederation and its allies, when raised to the highest standard.

Prussia is a comparatively small nation in the midst of more numerous, aggressive and rapacious powers, and must at any moment be ready to defend land and honour against attacks unchecked by natural obstacles. There is no ditch round Prussia filled with ironclads and men-of-war; its people cannot smile down from high white cliffs on the turmoil and make 100 per cent out of the transaction; they have little time for Exeter Hall, nor leisure to cheer an abusive Baboo. It is not enough for them to rest on the laurels of their forefathers, to tell each other over their pipe and grog how Mr. Phipps, and C. Snooks cut up a French regiment single-handed by Jove! Prussia must be ready to do it herself, and as in our degenerated time no such extraordinary heroes are born, must try to get as many and as good men together as she is able to do. The Prussians once believed themselves swells at playing at war. They slept soundly on the laurels of Rossbach and Leuthen, till the battle of Jena rather astonished them and roused them sadly out of their lethargy. Then it was that the nation took to the sword and she has kept it in her hand till now, and is able and trained to wield it. General Schamhorst introduced at first the Krumper system which grew and changed in course of time into the present military organization. "Every able-bodied Prussian 20 years old, must serve the country as a soldier without distinction of rank, wealth or position." This decree, dated 2nd September 1814, is the basis of the whole organization, the key to Prussian power. The time of service is 3 years in the standing army; 5 years in the reserve and eleven in the Landwehr, but by passing the "einjährige Freiwillige" examination two years in the standing army can be saved, and passing the officers' examination entitles one to a commission in the Landwehr.

Prussia with the newly-annexed States has 23,300,000 inhabitants and an income of £29,000,000. The other States in the North German Confederation have 4,300,000 inhabitants with an income of £5,500,000. This gives a total for the whole Confederation of 27,800,000 inhabitants and an income of £34,500,000.

The army costs about £9,00,000 and the navy expenses are about the same.

The army consists of,—

1.	The standing army on war footing,	.. 473,000
2.	Depot battalions, ...	.. 155,000
3.	Landwehr, 1st levy, ...	.. 245,000
4.	„ 2nd levy, ...	.. 120,000
	Total..	993,000

The standing army is divided into 12 corps d'armée and one corps of the Guards. Each army corps has 24 battalions of infantry, 24 squadrons of cavalry, 16 batteries, 1 battalion rifles, 1 battalion engineers, 1 bridge train, 1 military train, 1 commissariat train, 1 hospital train. The Guards have in addition to this 3 battalions fusiliers, 1 battalion rifles, and 2 cavalry regiments. Each of these corps d'armée can take the field as a separate army with 36, and the Guards with 41,000 men. The depôt battalions receive recruits, and convalescents, and send a steady supply of fresh material to the army. The Landwehr can either be added to the standing corps d'armée or form separate ones, they being sufficiently provided with everything requisite for it.

One of Prussia's chief causes of pride is the reconnoitering staff, the intelligence department, the spider-web of General V. Moltke, and the engineers with Von Machersleben.

Material for the construction of railway bridges lies ready in Prussian depôts, and a telegram in case of need would cause any quantity of it to be brought in a few hours to whatever part of the kingdom it might be required in, and a train might be seen steaming across a bridge which a day or two before had been laid in ruins.

The allies in the present war can also bring a considerable standing army into the field. With a population of 8,700,000, and an income of £9,300,000, they have a ready army of 101,000 men and can raise this considerably in a short time. Besides this 1,094,000 men Prussia can in time of need call out the Landsturm to resist an invading army. The recruiting power of Prussia and its allies is over 100,000 men per annum.

The weakest point in the country is the fleet, a newborn baby, but healthy growing and heavily drawing on the finances of Madame Germania.

Prussia cannot now expect anything else than a lost battle at sea, and would be greatly obliged if Mr. John Bull would kindly take that part of the business on contract.

It would be a great thing for England and the whole world to gain some practical experience in iron plating and heavy guns. Prussia is with reason afraid on sea, and consequently keeps her few expensive ships out of harm's way, but on the land every hand is ready to clutch sword and gun, every Prussian is ready to fight "with God for King and Fatherland."—*Indian Public Opinion*, August 12.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, SATURDAY, 23RD JULY.

AT last! Everyone expected the battle of the two military giants some day. But that it should come suddenly like a thunder-storm in a calm summer day of July is what astounds the world. The little housewives of Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy and Spain are running about wildly and gathering in their chickens, and closing doors and windows before the big drops begin to fall. Let us pass the two great peoples, the Baltic Gauls and the Germans, for a moment in review before us, and think what the chances of each are before they close on the deadly shock of combat for the military belt of the world.

It is no use to say how and by what arts Prussia in a few years has grown into Germany. The desire for union became strong as instinct in the natural heart of the whole Fatherland. The hour and the man were alone wanting, and at last they came. It is strange how a great cause invariably produces a great leader. Bismarck was the man. The hour sounded first for him in Sleswig-Holstein in 1866. Then at these commenced the great German agglomeration. Appetite grew upon what it robbed, and two years later the final struggle for German supremacy ended triumphantly for Prussia at Sadowa. One day when I saw from the spire of Saint Sophia in Vienna the Prussian horsemen galloping up audaciously nearly to the banks of the Danube, I said,—"Germany is no longer a geographical expression." In the present case it is bootless to examine who is right or who is wrong. France is the vainest of nations, and could not be overshadowed by Prussian fame. Prussia is the most arrogant of States, and knew well that more than one trial yet awaited her before the German Union was consolidated. I think there were one or two mistakes on both sides, which this week has cleared up. The Prussians thought the French people had set their hearts on peace, and if the Emperor made war, that he would find his subjects grumbling and divided. On the other hand, France scarcely believed Prussia to be Germany, and imagined that on the first threat of war not only would the Southern States throw off a friendship to King William, feigned rather than real, but that even in the Northern Confederacy the sound of Gallic guns on the Rhine would be the signal for Hanover to rise in rebellion, for Electoral Hesse, Nassau and Frankfort to join the invaders and throw off a hated yoke. The calculations on both sides were erroneous. It is not so much the Emperor who has declared war as all France, represented in the capital last Saturday and Sunday nights by half a million of people tightly packed in the road boulevards, singing the *Marseillaise*, and shouting,—"Down with the Prussians!" Neither is it a divided Germany which accepts the challenge. The men of Hanover, the men of Hesse, the men of Nassau, the very Jews of Frankfort unanimously accept the defiance and shout in chorus with the citizens of Berlin: "To the Rhine! to the Rhine!" And Southern Germany too offers the last drop of her blood to repel the hated Frenchman. Round the tall figure of the venerable soldier-king who heads the confederacy of North Germany are grouped the mystic, handsome king of Bavaria, the bearded monarch of Wurtemberg, shrewd-faced King John of Saxony, and the proud Grand Duke of Baden. Next to France by situation these States boldly invite the first stock of French jury and show the world at last of Germany rising as one man and at the same moment. It is race against race on more equal terms than ever the combat has been fought before. If France is more compact, more numerous in population than the trans-Rhenane race, on the other hand the Germans have got at last a leader of undoubted courage, an unequalled statesman, a military organizer such as Europe has not seen since the days of Carnot. King William, Bismark and Moltke are names that stand out pre-eminently. There certainly are no three Frenchmen whom their countrymen hold in equal enthusiastic esteem. Outside the Fatherland, wherever there is a German, his heart beats enthusiastically for the cause of which his countrymen are the champions. The two million of Germans of the United States, who left their native land hating kings and enforced military service, are giving wild hurrahs for the once detested Bismark. From London, from Brussels, from Amsterdam, the Prussian young men who were earning an honourable stipend for themselves in banks and merchants' offices are throwing up their places and hastening across the sea to take the needle-gun in their hands and fall into line on the Rhine. Here in Paris the Germans were especially numerous. Some of them have lived in this capital for years, and formed many ties amongst those amiable French people. But at the summons to war they have gone forth with an alacrity which amazes me. Over two thousand of them left the capital this week. On Monday night the French Government, with that chivalry which begets a gallant nation, placed a special train on the Northern Railway at the disposition of a large number of defecting Germans. I do not think I ever saw a more touching scene than that at the railway station, where I went to bid a young Prussian friend adieu. The train was to start at 9 o'clock. For an hour before the young men began to arrive. They seemed to be persons of a better class, such as confidential clerks in counting houses, at banks, business agents, and probably a few gentlemen who had been travelling. Their country was at once evident from their looks, and the traits of the race described by Tacitus were as evident as eighteen hundred years ago. The blue eyes, the fair hair, the clear complexion, the rounded limbs proclaimed them to be of the people beyond the Rhine. What struck me as very strange was their uniformity and discipline. Each seemed to hold his paletot over his arm while grasping an umbrella and walking cane in one hand, and carrying in the other a leather portmanteau. They do not in France admit passengers on the platform until the train is about to start. These young men therefore began to become crowded together on the exterior court-yard. But suddenly a young fellow, who I understood was a captain on the Landwehr, stood forth and called on them to fall in. In the twinkling of an eye, a beautiful line was formed, each man placing his luggage in front of him. Crowds had gathered round, and amongst them several French soldiers going to the station. Just at the moment Count Solms, the Chargé d'Affaires of the North-German Confederation, drove up in a cab, and the moment he was recognized shouts broke from the long line of "Hurrah for the King! hurrah for the Fatherland! Hurrah for Bismark!" Seldom have I heard such enthusiastic shouts as these daring Germans set up in the very midst of their enemies. In a less generous country they might have suffered for their temerity, but the French people present, I think, appreciated the feelings of the strangers, and it was almost unnecessary for Count Solms with uplifted hands to entreat his countrymen to be silent. The only remarks I heard made by a few *gamins* in the crowd were such as: "Shout away, messieurs les Prussians; the Chassepots will soon stop your mouths," or "Good bye, messieurs; prepare nice quarters for our soldiers in Berlin, they will soon be there." Will they? No man living can express with any show of reason a confident opinion as to the result of this war. On both sides troops are being massed in enormous numbers. This moment there are not a thousand regular soldiers in Paris. From Belfort to Strasbourg, from Strasbourg to Thionville, fully three hundred thousand men are massed at the French side. What they are doing at the other side the outside public (and I believe to a great extent the Government) are totally in the dark. I receive frequent letters through Belgium from Germany, but each so differs from the other as to the Prussian movements and Prussian intentions that I do not venture to make the least speculation. I suppose really General Moltke, the King, and half a dozen commandants of corps are the only men in Germany aware of the Prussian plan of campaign. That of the French is naturally kept equally a secret. Before this reaches you the chances are that the telegraph may give you news of a great battle. But people here—I do not mean those in the street who speak of the French army being in Berlin in ten days—do not expect to hear of a serious engagement for about a fortnight. The French are so sanguine of victory, that if the Prussians gain a battle the panic will be something awful. The Emperor now looks on this war in a very different light. Marshal Bazaine, who is in high confidence and commands a corps d'armée, including very nearly 100,000 troops, assures His Majesty that the war will be over in six weeks. The Emperor himself gives it six months at least to last. A new view of the campaign, not at first dreamt of by this egregiously vain people, begins to be taken for the last two or three days, if not in Paris at least in London. What, if the Prussians are the invaders, and turning the strong places attempt a dash on the French capital? Moltke and Prince Charles are certainly daring enough for any thing, as we saw in the Bohemian campaign. But calculated audacity and rashness are different things, and I do not believe in this plan of rushing in at unexpected points and moving across the enemy's country on his capital. It is an English idea, but only the idea of an English volunteer in the *Observer*. You must recollect that France is covered on her eastern frontier by the Rhine, defended with fortresses of great strength, well manned and provisioned. Then there is a series of parallel defences, (mostly natural but ably assisted by art,) such as the Vosges, the Ardennes, the Moselle, the Meuse, with the immense arsenal and entrenched camp of Metz in the midst. It is here the Emperor, after a short sojourn at Nancy, will probably establish his headquarters. If an attempt were made at a more southerly point of the frontier to pass into the valley of the Seine, there are Lyons, Belfort and Langres, all occupied by strong forces and not to be despised. Then Paris is not a city to be taken by a *coup de surprise*. The foresight of M. Thiers, now so averse to this war, has surrounded the capital with walls, and detached forts of great strength form an exterior line of defence all round. Then there is a population of dare devils to defend it. A Prussian army marching rapidly to the centre, supposing it could escape the *corps de armées* on the frontier and evade the strong places, would never return alive to the Rhine, unless it had first totally routed the chief imperial army in a pitched battle. You will be surprised to find me speculating on a Prussian march to Paris, but so equally balanced are the combatant powers that it is just as likely as that a French army should reach Berlin in a few weeks. Neither hypothesis is in the least probable. It is more important to us Englishmen to know that we are disliked and distrusted in France,—that it is believed that Great Britain, if she dared, would join Prussia—and that her neutrality is attributed to the basest motives—to a neglected navy, an army reduced and disorganized by Mr. Cardwell, and a desire to make money for Birmingham and her ships out of both belligerents. Of course this cannot be the view of an enlightened man like the Emperor, who well knows our terrible strength when we choose to put it forth. But I am giving you the opinion of the crowd, encouraged by many of the newspapers. France is dreadfully disappointed about unaffected alliances. She built at least on the neutrality of the South-German States. Next Monday they will have 150,000 men arrayed against her, under command of the Crown Prince of Prussia. Building also on the sympathy of Governments and the apathy of peoples, the Emperor thought Austria would declare for him and Italy stand the friend of France. But there are two immense parties in the ill-cemented realms of the Kaiser. The Hungarians will have no war. The Germans of the Austrian provinces, who number six or seven millions, would push Francis Joseph off his tottering throne before they permitted him to ally himself with the detested Frenchman. If the war last, the Austrians are more likely to be *with* Prussia than *against* her. In Italy the King is for France, and he is increasing his army and sending large bodies of troops to the frontier to await events. But the people are almost unanimously anti Gallican, and when the news of war went to Florence the French embassy had to be guarded by troops to save it from the groaning populace, while the mansion of the Prussian envoy was beset by an enormous mob, shouting *vivas* for Germany and hurling curses against France. Such is the gratitude of nations. It is needless to say that the other Peninsula is not sympathetic to the empire. The small neutral States are arming to the teeth, equally afraid probably of both belligerents. Belgium has 100,000 men under arms, 60,000 of them behind the amazingly strong works of Antwerp, the rallying point of a little nation rich and happy in its independence. The King commands in person his army. Old Holland is putting on her defensive armour, and the whole force of the stubborn little kingdom is being called out. But in the midst of so gloomy a state of affairs, a comic point discloses itself in the country of William the Silent. The Prince of Orange, the weakest and most dissipated royal scamp in Europe, has been appointed generalissimo of the Dutch forces! Gallant Switzerland is calling out all her defensive strength. Russia has been long, as on former occasions I hinted to you, massing forces towards her western frontier. Even the sick man regains a momentary energy, if it be true, as we hear, that about 400,000 Turkish troops are to be called to their standards at once. Thus Europe is bristling with bayonets at this moment, England alone being weak in men and organization. Nothing earthly, but big and decisive battles can circumscribe this war to the two present belligerents. If it should extend, there are two theories here as to the sides the other powers would take. Let us imagine France victorious and even waiving all rights to aggrandizement marching on Berlin, preceded by a declaration of intention to restore Germany to precisely that position she occupied before 1866. In such a case it is more than probable Russia would step in to prevent the ruin of Prussia. The reward the Northern power would look to would be increased territory on the Danube—always one more step to the inevitable Constantinople. England would then step in to the fray on the side of France, bringing with her Italy, Holland and Belgium, and (if the German element were not too strong) Austria also. Such is one theory of what we may expect to see before the Christmas ivy decks our halls. But the *Times* articles have stung the French to madness, and they refuse to see a friend, present or future, in England. Therefore they have a second hypothesis of Southern Europe against Northern, with England bribed to neutrality by being permitted to take possession of Egypt. It seems a wild dream to me. But Indian military men may as well turn in their mind, that it is barely possible that an expedition for the occupation of the Land of the Sphinx may be organized next cold weather at Bombay. But a wilder dream still sometimes flashes through men's minds in these troubled times. There is an idea afloat that if Prussia becomes aided by Russia, and England prepares to come out of her neutrality, the United States of America will join the Northern Powers. What do you think of that? For my part, having great confidence in the strong sense and weak health of the Emperor Napoleon, I would not sell you my present map of Europe for one franc under its value. At the time of the Plebiscite I think I told you that the large negative vote of the French soldiers boded ill to the peace of Europe. One slashing victory would reinstate the Buonaparte dynasty in the affection of the legions—this is all their master wants. The subjects of Prussia, and of all the other States of Germany at war, are ostentatiously committed to the protection of the United States Minister in this capital. The old King of Prussia is said to be very sad at heart at the whole affair, and to have spoken of abdication if it were thought his son could make an honourable peace. But Bismark said,—"If your majesty has to abdicate, I will follow your example: but the place for us to abdicate is in the midst of the last decisive battle in which God may award the victory to our enemies—to abdicate life, to die amongst the falling soldiers of Germany." I do not know if these words be truly reported, but the idea is like Bismark. When the war once begins, however, the stern old king will show but little tenderness of feeling. In fact kings think all others are made for them, and seldom trouble themselves much about the sufferings of their subjects. I dare say you have heard the story of the fat Louis XVIII. and the rabbit. When the king was returning from Ghent—Napoleon being Saint Helenanized—the Marquis de Jaucourt was following his Majesty a post in rear. Passing through a village in the Ardennes, a painful spectacle presented itself to the Marquis. A house was burning. Nobody was attempting to extinguish the flames, and a poor widow (the owner), with two little children, was weeping near at hand. M. de Jaucourt did what he could to comfort the poor woman and left her a few pieces of gold. When he came up to the king, the Marquis said,—"I dare say your Majesty was asleep in your carriage passing by, or you would have seen a piteous sight," explaining what he had witnessed. "In fact," replied the king, "I did remark a house on fire and that no one was there to put it out."—"The allies set fire to it, the inhabitants having mostly fled at their approach."—"Ah! it must have been something of that kind," remarked the king carelessly. "Yes," continued M. de Jaucourt, "and they pillaged the country too, for we find it very difficult to get a bit of dinner for your Majesty." "The brutes," exclaimed the king, but immediately recollecting himself, he added: "By the way we need not be uneasy. The rabbits in this country are the most succulent in France. I recollect thirty years ago eating excellent rabbit in this very place, and they have an admirable method of cooking them too. Go, go, and have a couple found, and we shan't be a bit too badly off." The Marquis looked a little disconcerted at this sudden transition from the suffering peasant woman to the rabbits. "Que voulez-vous?" said old Louis XVIII, "you know it's not our fault, and next year they will be all right again. Adieu, gentlemen, but above all things for heaven's sake, don't forget the rabbits?" Such is the compassion of men born in the purple. I wonder if they have any haricot of mutton for Napoleon III. at the other side of the Rhine. One must eat his favourite dish, you know, even though fifty thousand men lie dead or writhing on a battle-field nigh at hand.—*Pioneer.*

THE WAR—A FIGHT IN LIVERPOOL!

OF all places on earth, the first pitched battle of the war has occurred at Liverpool—not exactly the ground where, geographically speaking, one would have expected France and Prussia to meet in sanguinary conflict. A leading Liverpool merchant has in his employment some Continental clerks, and among them are four Prussians and three Frenchmen. On Saturday morning, before the head of the firm arrived, an animated discussion commenced, and, as Charles Lamb writes, "difference of opinion" rapidly "set in." After some caustic taunts, the rivals came to actual fighting. "They seized the massive ledger rulers and other extemporised weapons, and an awful encounter ensued, during which blood flowed freely. The Frenchmen, though outnumbered by their antagonists, were superior in physical strength to the Prussians, whom they forced to take refuge in the private office, the door of which was quickly barricaded. It is feared that bad results may follow, for two of the Prussians received such severe injuries as to require their removal to an hospital." The incident seems trivial enough; yet it illustrates the painful fact, that this war is not essentially a diplomatists' war nor a conflict of Kings, but a struggle in which, unfortunately, the passions of two great peoples are terribly engaged.—*Daily Telegraph*, July 19.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, JULY 16.

THE President sent a message to Congress to-day, calling attention to the imminence of war in Europe, which he says indicates the necessity of legislation tending to increase the commercial marine of the United States, which is at present inadequate to meet the demands which the war in Europe will impose. The President suggests that the opportunity should be afforded to citizens to purchase foreign-built vessels. The foreign mail service is dependent in a large degree on the Bremen and Hamburg steamers, and if these steamers should be impeded or blockaded by France great embarrassment of the postal service must ensue. The President suggests that Congress should postpone its adjournment until the exigency has been provided for. The House of Representatives has refused to take action on the Message, and adjourned *sine die* at 5 o'clock. It is rumoured that an extra Session will be convened. A despatch announcing the declaration of war between France and Prussia was read to the House of Representatives by the Speaker. A number of the members applauded. M. Prevost-Paradol was officially presented to the President to-day. M. Prevost-Paradol said he rejoiced at being selected for this mission at a time when the traditional friendship between France and the United States was darkened by no cloud. He would faithfully endeavour to strengthen the political sympathy and to enlarge the industrial and commercial relations between France and the United States. President Grant replied by assuring M Prevost Paradol of his cordial support in every effort to increase the commerce and to perpetuate the traditional amicable relations between the two countries. On receipt of the President's message by the Senate a bill providing for the issue of American registers to foreign built vessels was called up and briefly debated and then laid aside without action. The House of Representatives, in an extended Session, debated the same bill, and it was tabled by 95 against 75 votes; Congress then adjourned *sine die.*

JULY 18.

It is reported that Admiral Porter has recommended further enlistments of seamen and other naval preparations, in view of the possibility of the United States becoming involved in complications arising out of the pending war in Europe.

NEW YORK, JULY 18.

The Bremen steamer Hermann did not sail for Southampton on Saturday, and all persons who had taken passages by her have had their money refunded. Numerous meetings have been held throughout the States by Frenchmen and Germans to express sympathy with their respective nationalities.

HOW THE WAR WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The English Press has almost unanimously recognised the fact that war which has broken out between France and Germany is entirely due to the outrageous demands made by the former upon the King of Prussia, and the superfluous and undignified mode in which they were urged. No one, indeed, can have resided for the last fortnight in Paris, and have watched the course of events, without coming to the conclusion that the conspirator of December 2nd against the liberties of his country, has just been guilty of a new conspiracy against the peace of Europe, hatched in the same mysterious and covert manner. It may safely be affirmed that the French Government was not aware of the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern, because it did not wish to know of it, until, as it hoped, the King of Prussia was compromised to its support. I assert this upon the following grounds:—The candidature had been discussed in the German and alluded to in the French Press. Marshal Prim, on the prorogation of the Cortes, stated that he was in negociation with a fourth candidate for the Crown, and yet no application was made to him by the French Minister at Madrid to learn who this candidate was. Mr. Layard had been aware of this candidature, and had spoken to M. Mercier on the subject, although, unfortunately, he did not inform his own Government of either fact until after the protests of the French Government.

The French Ministry is one which was forced upon the Emperor by the desire of the nation for Parliamentary Government. Since, however, the resignation of Count Daru and M. Buffet, the Parliamentary element in it is limited to M. Ollivier; the personal element is represented by the Duke de Gramont, and the heads of the Ministries of War and Marine. Experience had taught the Emperor that M. Ollivier would be ready to accept and to defend everything rather than incur the loss of his place; and the majority of the Chamber, consisting of M. Rouher's official candidates, was composed of Imperialists who knew of nothing except their master's will. As soon, therefore, as the official intimation of the Hohenzollern candidature reached the Government, the Duke de Gramont was charged with carrying out the diplomatic intrigue which was to produce, as its result, a declaration of war against Prussia. What followed is well known. The concessions of the King of Prussia were met with fresh demands, urged in a manner so haughty and so overbearing, that it was impossible for him even to discuss them further. M. Ollivier, up to the last moment, was kept in such complete ignorance of the designs of the Emperor and his secret advisers, that when a despatch was received announcing the withdrawal of the candidature of Prince Leopold, he triumphantly read it to a crowd of members of the Legislative Assembly and journalists, naively adding that the cause of the war having disappeared all possibility of it had disappeared also. At the very moment that this almost official declaration was being made by the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs was sending off a fresh demand to the King of Prussia, and making peace or war contingent upon his reply. On Friday, when an attempt was made by M. Thiers, M. Jules Favre, M. Buffet, and M. Arago, to stem the tide and to enable the Chamber to form an opinion respecting facts, their natural request for documentary evidence was drowned in clamour, and the Chamber accepted the policy of the Ministers, or rather of the Emperor, without knowing what that policy was, or why the country was going to war with one of its neighbours.

Whilst this scandalous intrigue was being carried on, and irresponsible personal Government was being reestablished, no means were lost sight of to create an artificial cry for war. The newspapers with very few exceptions contained inflammatory articles, and published telegrams distorting everything that was passing at Ems. A gentleman of Anglo-German extraction, well known on the Paris Bourse on account of the extent of his operations, is the proprietor of the *Soir*, the only Parisian evening paper, and has recently acquired a commanding interest in the *Gaulois* and the *Liberté*. These three newspapers told the susceptible population of Paris, morning and evening, that the nation had been insulted by the King of Prussia, and called upon all classes to avenge the national honour. Everyone who ventured to question the insult, or even to ask for precise information about it was held up as a coward and a false Frenchman. The same language was held by the *Pays* and the other journals, which are supposed to be inspired, directly or indirectly, by the Court. To keep the excitement up, bankers who were in the secret of the plot sold largely upon the Bourse, and thus added to the panic. On the Boulevards the scum of the population paraded with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur," "A Berlin." These heroes it is well known were paid the next morning 40 centimes by the Government for their patriotism. On Thursday evening I was dining at a café on the Boulevard des Italiens, and one of these crowds was yelling outside. Suddenly they attacked an inoffensive German. A French gentleman, who witnessed the aggression, and was justly indignant at it, called the German to his side, and mounting on one of the tables before the café told the patriots that they were a contemptible gang of cowards, and that, as for their martial fervour, it was paid for by the police. Not one of them ventured to deny the charge, but they all sneaked away to bawl and cheer elsewhere. On Friday and Saturday evening several attempts were made by artisans and others to get up counter demonstrations in favour of peace; but whenever this took place, the police immediately interfered to stop it.

War has been brought about, and so far the conspiracy has been successful. As in 1851, the French nation was tricked into surrendering its liberties into the hands of one man—by his presenting himself to them as the only person who could save them from anarchy—so now they have been made to believe that war is the only alternative, save national dishonour. The bourgeoisie and the manufacturers are against it; the Republican journals, representing the opinions of the mass of the artisans, protest against it; the peasants, to whom it only means a wider conscription and increased taxation, deplore it. In the heat and excitement of the contest, very probably prudential considerations will be forgotten, and all Frenchmen will be filled with an ardent desire to defend their country against its enemies. It is well, then, before the first shot has been fired, to point out by what means and by whom the peace of Europe has been disturbed, and how little the French nation has had to say respecting the advisability of a war in which thousands of its citizens will be killed.—I am, &c.,

Paris, July 17. A RESIDENT IN PARIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In confirmation of the view taken by a "Resident in Paris" of the French Government having decided upon war before any application had been made to the King of Prussia to forbid the candidature of Prince Leopold, and before, according to M. Ollivier, the Emperor of the French knew of the existence of this candidature, I beg to inform you that it is currently reported in the city that orders were received in South Wales from France, almost a month ago, for lead and other warlike materials.—I am, &c.,

London, July 19. A MERCHANT.

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GREAT MEETING OF GERMANS IN LONDON.

A PUBLIC meeting of Germans resident in London was held last night (July 20) at the German Gymnasium-hall, St. Pancras-road, with reference to the present war. There were fully 2,000 persons present, including a considerable number of ladies in the galleries, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed during the whole proceedings, which were conducted entirely in the German language. The appearance of the committee upon the platform was welcomed with a tremendous burst of cheering, and cries of "Our Fatherland."

Herr Rosenstein took the chair, and opened the proceedings by stating that the object of the meeting was to unite Germans of all nationalities and of all parties in defence of their country threatened by the hordes of Louis Napoleon. The Germans in London desired to show the people of France and their Emperor that they were greatly deceived if they counted upon any division in this crisis amongst the people of Germany, whether of the North or the South. (Cheers.) No true German, whatever his political opinions, or to whatever state he belonged, could hesitate in coming forward to resist the unprincipled invader of their country. (Cheers.) He was able to state that not only had Prussia the active sympathy of the peoples and Government of the South German States but also that of the great body of the Austrian people. (Loud cheers.) In the name of his countrymen he thanked the English press for the almost unanimous sympathy it was affording to Prussia. (Loud cheers.)

Herr Karl Blind, who was received with great cheering, said in the face of the danger to his Fatherland he was prepared to sink for the time his Republican principles and unite with his countrymen to oppose the French brigand, who threatened to involve the whole civilised world in bloodshed to gratify his own personal feeling or ambition. (Cheers) He concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That the German people, from the Alps to the Belt, from the Vosges to the Marsch, look upon the present war as a national war in which all Germans have to meet unitedly the common enemy of their country."

Herr Bergmann (Hanoverian) seconded the resolution, which was supported by Dr. Bouchheim (Austrian) and Herr Hermies (Prussian), and carried by acclamation.

The whole assembly then sang the patriotic song, "Wacht am Rhein."

Herr Winter (Bavarian) then moved a resolution for the establishment of a fund for the relief of the German soldiers and their families, killed or wounded in the war.

Dr. Hess (Saxon) seconded the resolution, which was supported by Herr Kleinir and the Rev. Mr. Capel, and carried.

A large and influential committee, consisting of the leading German merchants in London, with Baron Von Schröder as treasurer, was then appointed to manage the fund.

The assembly then sang "God bless our German Fatherland." A vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the society broke up with three ringing cheers for the King of Prussia, and groans for the French Emperor.

LONDON ARCHITECTURALLY CONSIDERED.

LAST week the noblest thoroughfare in London was opened, and we saw the beginning of a grand effort to complete St. Paul's Cathedral. If we may be astonished at the want of taste or of corporate energy which has delayed the completion of these magnificent works, we may also rest assured that for a goodly number of generations to come the same fault will not appear. Doubtless many faults will be committed in the reconstruction of the great metropolis—but we shall not soon again hear the charge of indifference to architectural beauty brought against us. London has been startled out of its sleep. It has awoke to a grand idea—the discovery that London is a city to be proud of, not merely, as we used to imagine, for its bulk, nor yet for its wealth, but also, and much more, for its beauty. And this sense of pride in a town, once excited, is a sense that grows, that intensifies, that becomes a passion, and that rules with irresistible force. We may well take shame to ourselves for our slowness in the past. What a tale this is to tell of the wealthiest city in the world—that more than two centuries after the fire of London the great Cathedral of St. Paul's is not yet finished. And this is but a specimen—the most flagrant it is true—but still no more than a specimen of the manner in which architecture has been neglected in our edifices, taking them individually. It is an old standing tradition in the City of London that most wealth is amassed in houses which in an architectural sense are to be classed with huts and hovels. There are firms rolling in wealth, whose capital is to be reckoned by hundreds of thousands of pounds, who would have deemed it an injury to their credit—almost a sacrilege to trade—to put any adornment on their places of business. And Mr. Ruskin himself, who has got the finest feeling for architecture, but who has also a hereditary feeling of sympathy with the sentiment of the City, has in one of his works insisted on the wisdom of making our railway stations as ugly as possible—places in which the human mind cannot rest, and from which we desire to get away as speedily as we can; that we imagine the hideous pile of the Charing-cross Railway Station as seen from the Victoria Embankment would be his ideal of such a structure. It was the extravagant Joint Stock Companies that set the example of lodging in palaces; and now London can certainly boast of some magnificent edifices belonging to Banks, Insurance Companies, Hotels, Clubs and other corporate societies.

Not merely, however, have we been slow to indulge in ornament in the construction of separate buildings, so that we only now, after the lapse of two centuries, begin to think of finishing Wren's masterpiece; but also in the laying out of London after Wren's plans. We have done very little since the burning of the City until the reign of her present Majesty to improve the array of houses in streets and to make commodious fine-looking thoroughfares. There was a time when Oxford-street used to be described as a noble sweep of houses, and when New Bond-street was supposed to be a street of unrivalled splendour. Pass now along these streets, and whatever we have to say of the enterprise which finds in them its home, and of the vast wealth which they enshrine, we must own that (if we except a very few buildings of recent origin) they are architecturally contemptible. From the time of the Restoration to the reign of Queen Victoria, the only marked improvement in our street architecture was the creation of Regent-street. Our grandfathers were prodigiously proud of this wide way with all its stucco fronts, and we never hear the end of it in the eclogues of town life. It was supposed to be the perfection of a street, or to fall short of perfection only inasmuch as it did not realise the dreams of romances in which the streets are said to be actually paved with gold. In this Victorian era the taste for architecture has revived, and we begin to do for our streets what we ought to have allowed Wren to do for us two hundred years ago. We have felt the necessity of bestirring ourselves, and we have gone to work with considerable vigour, pulling down old streets and building new ones. Cannon-street and the new Queen Victoria-steet are improvements of first-rate importance. Then the new street through Southwark, making a short cut from London-bridge to Stamford-street and the York-road, is another great gain. To these we may add Westminster-bridge and the system of streets leading through the great thoroughfare of Victoria-street to the Victoria Station. And what has been done in the Holborn Viaduct and in the Thames Embankment must be too fresh in the recollection of our readers to need any comment here.

Two things are quite evident—that the authorities have been a most unconscionable time in moving, but that having once moved they are now thoroughly aroused and they have done wonders. They have done so much, especially in their last improvement, to reconcile Londoners to this great city, which has a traditional fame for dirt and ugliness, that they cannot now if they would remain idle. We believe that a public interest in the architectural improvement of London has been heartily excited, and that the work must go on apace. But we must protest against the Parisian style of work. Much has been done for the adornment of the French capital; it is certainly a splendid city, and we pay our tribute ungrudgingly to the taste which has been displayed in its reconstruction. But two good reasons may be urged against the rapidity of change which has been brought about in Paris. One reason is that it costs too much. The City of Paris is loaded with debt, and whereas some twenty years ago it was one of the cheapest towns in Europe as regards living, it is now the very dearest. Another objection is that the changes wrought in Paris in so short a space of time as twenty years have made it monotonous. Paris is very splendid, but its splendour is killed by the want of variety—by the oppression of sameness. That is what would happen in London, too, if we had a despotism that could ride roughshod through our streets and do with our houses what it pleased. We should have the ideas of but a single generation of architects impressed for ever upon the vast metropolis. We are content that the change should be gradual since we now know that it is certain. The desire for improvement cannot be checked, and all that is necessary is to regulate it, and not to be too captious in the criticism of well-intended work. Very adverse opinions have been uttered with respect to the new buildings for St. Thomas's Hospital opposite the Palace of Westminster. There is this at least to be said of this Hospital, that if not a very brilliant piece of architecture, it shows careful and honest study of ornament, and is free from gaudy flourishes which are anything but ornamental, though in building they are too common. And this is what we need to make London a city of palaces worthy of its historical fame. We do not require every architect to produce a masterpiece. We do require him to produce an edifice which shall not insult us with its bareness of outward adorning, nor shame us by meretricious ornament; which we can regard in its leading lines, its lights, its shadows, and its colour with interest; and which will not weary us with repetitions of what we have seen dozens and scores of times in the next street. The great work has commenced in good earnest,—and before the century is expired we make no doubt that London will take rank for architectural beauty with any city in the world. At present it has detached palaces of beauty which cannot be decried. Ere long these palaces will be linked in a system of noble streets and avenues which may recall the ancient Roman name of the metropolis—Augusta.—*Daily News*, July 18.

AMENITIES IN CONGRESS.—The *Congressional Globe* was turned inside out yesterday in the House of Representatives, when Mr. Randall complained of an incorrect report of the recent debate on the Cuban question, to whose amenities the attention of our readers has already been directed. In the course of that discussion Mr. Butler remarked, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Randall's, that "Fools often ask questions which philosophers cannot answer;" and Mr. Randall retorted in these words, to wit—"Fools are sometimes honest, and that is more than you are." Imagine Mr. Randall's disgust when the *Globe* appeared with Butler's aphorism, but without Randall's retort. Imagine his intensified disgust when he ascertained that the retort had been cut out of the reporter's manuscript by Mr. Butler himself. No wonder he appealed to the House. Of Mr. Butler's explanation and the many pleasant things which followed it, we shall not stop to speak.—*New York Tribune*, June 25.

M. BENEDETTI.

M. BENEDETTI, whose name is just now in every mouth, is the gentleman whom the Emperor of the French reserves for the delicate task of snubbing and repressing at the right moment the sentiment of Nationality, of which his Majesty made so much use while it was convenient to him. We all remember the proclamation which summoned the Italians to rise and be free "from the Alps to the Adriatic." But when subsequently the Tuscans presumed to turn their recovered liberty to account, it was M. Benedetti, as our Florence correspondent yesterday reminded us, who was employed to tell King Victor Emmanuel that he was not free to proceed with the unification of Italy. In the summer of 1866 the King of Prussia was engaged in a great war, tending to unite and consolidate Germany. He had made great progress, and was gathering the fruit of the valour and devotion of his army, when M. Benedetti presented himself with a message from his master. The King was at Brünn, and the Emperor, who had at first encouraged the war, thought that Prussia was getting too strong; but on this occasion the mediation of France was declined, and M. Benedetti went on to Vienna. The Prussian army advanced to the Danube, but four days after the Ambassador's departure he returned and met Prince Frederick Charles and his corps at Radensburg. M. Benedetti proceeded to the King's headquarters, and a peace was soon after signed between Prussia and Austria, but without any allusion to the French Ambassador or his master. M. Benedetti passes for one of the best initiated servants of the Emperor Napoleon, to whom he owes not only his extraordinarily rapid advancement to his diplomatic career but his introduction into it. He was born, the son of a Greek father, in Corsica; and in 1848 was consul of France at Palermo. On the Continent he is regarded as the stormy petrel of that Empire which is Peace.—*Daily News*, July 22.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER.

(*Daily News.*)

WE are asked to correct the statement that Mr. Theodore Frelinghuysen, who has been nominated to succeed Mr. Motley as United States Minister at the Court of St. James, was originally a member of the Democratic party, but adhered to that section of it which heartily joined in the prosecution of the Union war. Mr. Frelinghuysen has been from the commencement of his political career a consistent member of the party which under the name, first of Whig, and afterwards of Republican, opposed the Democratic policy of Southern ascendancy and the extension of slavery. These principles are hereditary with Mr. Frelinghuysen, his father having been in 1844 the Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the Union when the illustrious Henry Clay stood, on the same nomination, for the Presidency. The election turned on the annexation of Texas in the interest of the slave-owners, which Mr. Clay opposed. It is interesting to recollect that this election first introduced Abraham Lincoln to public life. The speeches which he made when he stumped Illinois for Clay and Frelinghuysen converted a local into a wider reputation and sent him from the State Legislature to the House of Representatives at Washington. Mr. Frelinghuysen, whose name recalls the time when New York was Nieu Amsterdam, is as faithful to his hereditary principles in religion as in politics, being a leading member of the Dutch Reformed Church. What is more to the purpose diplomatically, he is a man of culture, an accomplished gentleman, and an instructed politician.

SOLAR HEAT AS A MOTIVE POWER.

BY CAPTAIN JOHN ERICSSON.

IN a previous communication on this subject I adverted briefly to some experimental engines which I have constructed in order to ascertain the practicability of employing solar heat as a motive power. I also adverted to the imperfection of the methods adopted by certain physicists to determine the dynamic energy of the sun's radiant heat. Having in the meantime perfected the necessary instruments for measuring, with desirable precision, the dynamic force of solar heat under the varying conditions governed by the changes of altitude, seasons, atmospheric temperature, and the presence of aqueous particles in the air—elements of paramount importance in judging of the applicability of the sun's radiant heat as a motor—I intend to lay before the readers of ENGINEERING a series of articles giving a brief account of my researches, to be accompanied by accurate illustrations of the instruments employed.

Apart from ascertaining the dynamic energy of solar radiation by accurately measuring the units of heat developed in a given time under the varying conditions adverted to I have extended my labours to the determination of the true intensity of the sun's radiant heat. Accordingly, I have instituted a series of observations which enable me to estimate the loss of intensity during the passage of the rays through the atmosphere. By adding this to the ascertained intensity of the radiant heat on reaching the surface of the earth, and before it is affected by terrestrial radiation, I can determine the actual intensity at the point where the rays enter the earth's atmosphere. My attention was originally called to the important subject of actual intensity of solar radiation by reflecting on the limited amount of dynamic energy, about five units of heat per minute upon an area of 142 square inches, exposed perpendicularly to the sun's rays, while the thermometer indicated 150 deg. above Fahrenheit's zero, or 610 deg. above absolute zero. Preliminary experiments, conducted very carefully, having disclosed the startling fact that the real intensity of solar radiation marks a point on the thermometric scale several hundred degrees below the freezing point of water, I resorted to the expedient of concentrating the sun's rays by such a method that the degree of concentration could be accurately measured. Investigations conducted in conformity with this method of determining the true intensity of the radiant heat, proved the temperature to be nearly identical with that shown by the preliminary experiments referred to. The extraordinary fact was accordingly established, that the intensity of the sun's rays before gaining by terrestrial radiation, is so feeble that fluid mercury contained in an exhausted shallow vessel covered with a thin lens of about 50 in. focus and exposed to the full power of a clear sun, will very rapidly become solid; provided the vessel is prevented from receiving heat from surrounding substances. It matters little whether the molecular action within the mass of mercury necessary to keep it in a fluid state is checked by the slower undulations of the solar ray, as waves of a rapid motion are checked by mingling with waves of less motion; or whether the molecular action within the mass of mercury is communicated to the surrounding cold vessel. In either case the reduced molecular force within the freezing mercury proves the inadequacy of the action produced by the sun's rays to maintain the metal in a fluid state.

Incidentally the experiments thus instituted to demonstrate the feeble power of solar radiation before intensity is augmented by the intervention of the earth's atmosphere have established the fact that the surface of the moon being devoid of any gaseous envelope is at all times, even under the vertical sun of the long lunar day, intensely cold. This apparently irrelevant subject will be considered hereafter. In the meantime, illustrations and descriptions will be presented of the instruments by means of which it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that before the temperature is augmented by the accumulation of heat which results from terrestrial radiation and the presence of the atmosphere, the sun's radiant heat, as before stated, marks a point on the thermometric scale several hundred degrees below the freezing point of water.

Before entering on a description of the accompanying illustration of my solar calorimeter (a denomination adopted in preference to "actinometer," as its object is only that of measuring the amount of heat transferred from the sun to the earth), I deem it proper to say that I object to the inferences which Pouillet, Mayer, and others have drawn from our knowledge of the dynamic force of solar radiation on a given surface of the earth. Unquestionably the amount of heat transferred from the sun to the earth may be accurately computed by means of the solar calorimeter; but to infer from the point thus established, that the sun parts with as great an amount of heat in *all* directions on an equal area as that which the earth during its orbital motion receives by intercepting and successively arresting the solar wave is a mere gratuitous assumption. The practical mind refuses to accept a theory which involves such a vast disproportion between the means and the end, as the assumption that 200,000,000 times more heat is wasted than that which is employed to animate the planetary worlds of our system, more especially as the improbable and extravagant, not to say absurd, speculations which have been put forth by Mayer, Kelmholtz, and others all fail to suggest any mode of supplying the assumed enormous waste which does not point to a speedy extinction of the central force. I will return to this subject on a future occasion when the consideration of the new motor, the solar engine, will be in order.

M. Pouillet's pyrheliometer being now generally known through Professor Tyndall's work on Heat as a mode of motion, the imperfections of that instrument may be pointed out without minutely describing the method adopted by the French physicist in determining the amount of dynamic force which the earth receives from the sun in a given time. The radical defect of Pouillet's instrument is that it cannot be used during winter when the thermometer is below the freezing point as warm water would have to be used, in which case the loss of heat by radiation and convection would be so great as to render the task futile of accurately measuring the force of solar radiation. This defect of Pouillet's method is the more serious as the heat of the sun is most intense during the winter solstice for given zenith distances not only on account of the diminished distance between the sun and the earth, but owing to the fact that the sky is clearer during a cold winter's day than during the heat of summer when the air is charged with vapour.

The loss of heat by radiation in the pyrheliometer; loss of heat by convection accelerated by currents of air, the absence of adequate means for circulating the fluid contained within the heater; the rude method of keeping the instrument perpendicular to the sun by hand, not to mention the disturbing influence of respiration and the radiation from the operator's body, are self-evident defects. Nor can we pass unnoticed the want of any direct means of ascertaining the depth of the atmosphere through which the radiant heat passes at the moment of measuring its energy. I need scarcely point out that computations based on *latitude, date,* and *exact time,* are too complex and tedious for investigations in which the principal element, the depth of the atmosphere, is continually changing.

It will be well to state at the outset that the solar calorimeter, and all my instruments constructed for investigating the mechanical properties of solar heat, are attached to a table which swings upon a horizontal axle, and which rotates round a vertical pivot, appropriate mechanism being applied for regulating the combined vertical and lateral movement in such a manner that the top of the table, composed of a heavy brass plate accurately faced, is at all times during observations kept perpendicular to the central ray of the sun. Hence, instruments whose base is at right angles to their vertical axis, may be secured at any point of the face of the rotating table, without further adjustment. A graduated arc is attached to one end of this table, provided with an immovable index; consequently, the sun's zenith distance may at all times be ascertained by mere inspection, a very great convenience in an investigation which at every instant is dependent on the changing depth of the atmosphere through which the sun's rays pass. As this depth bears a fixed relation to the sun's zenith distance, it may of course be accurately determined by noting the position of the fixed index on the graduated arc; but as there is no time during investigations of this kind for computations, as already pointed out, I have constructed a graduated scale provided with a movable radial index, which, by being brought to the division corresponding with the observed zenith distance, shows the depth of atmosphere. It is proper to observe that in constructing this scale I have assumed the earth to be a perfect sphere of 3,956 miles radius. The error resulting from this assumption is, however, so trifling, that the described graphic method of ascertaining the depth of the atmosphere may, without appreciable discrepancy, be employed in all latitudes. The *solar calorimeter* consists of a double vessel, cylindrical at the bottom and conical at the top, an 8 in. lens being inserted at the wide end in the manner shown by the illustration on the preceding page. The interior is lined with burnished silver, and the space between the two vessels is closed at the top and bottom by means of perforated rings, as shown in the transverse section, the object being to distribute equally a current of water to be passed through the space between the vessels. Nozzles are applied at the top and bottom of the external vessel, of suitable form to admit of small hoses being attached. A stoop-cock with coupling joint is applied at the bottom, communicating with the interior of the calorimeter, and connected with an air pump for exhausting the same. A cylindrical vessel, termed heater, with curved top and bottom composed of polished silver, is secured in the lower part of the instrument, and provided with a conical nozzle at the top, through which a thermometer is inserted from without. Within the lower part of the heater is introduced a centrifugal paddle wheel, surrounded by a cylindrical casing divided in two compartments by a circular diaphragm, the lower compartment containing four radial wings or paddles, the diaphragm being perforated in the centre. The centrifugal paddle wheel revolves on a axle which passes through a stuffing box applied at the bottom of the double vessel, the rotary motion being imparted by means of a pulley secured to the lower end of the axle. The operation of this wheel, intended to promote perfect circulation of the fluid within the heater, is quite peculiar. It will be readily understood that by turning the wheel the centrifugal action of the fluid produced by the rotation of the paddles will draw in water downwards through the central perforation of the diaphragm, and force the same into the annular space round the casing of the wheel; thus an upward current will be kept up through this annular space uniform on all sides. This current, after reaching the top of the heater, will then return, first entering the open end of the casing of the wheel, and ultimately the central perforation of the diaphragm. I have been thus particular in describing this system of promoting uniform circulation within the heater, because a proper proportion of the actual mean temperature of the water contained in the same is the all important condition on which depends the accuracy of the determination of the number of units of heat developed. It only remains to be pointed out that the lens, which is so proportioned as to admit a sunbeam of 52 square inches of section, is placed at such a distance from the heater that when the concentrated rays reach the upper end (painted with lamp-black) they are confined to an area of 3·25 square inches, precisely one-sixteenth of the sectional area of the sunbeam which enters the lens.

It will be obvious that the concentration of the radiant heat on an area of only one-sixteenth of that of the section of the sunbeam, removes a very difficult disturbing element from the investigation, viz., the great amount of heat radiated by the blackened surface of the heater, which, in the pyrheliometer, is sixteen times greater than in the solar calorimeter. But this is not all, while the sixteen times more extensive blackened surface of the former is exposed to currents of air, the disturbing effects of which can neither be controlled nor computed, error arising from convection, is wholly removed from the latter, because the reduced blackened surface of the heater receives the concentrated radiant heat within a vacuum. The loss of heat at the bottom and sides of Pouillet's instrument, caused by convection and currents of air, is likewise wholly removed in the solar calorimeter by the expedient of operating within a vacuum. It will be seen, therefore, that the loss of heat by convection and currents of air has been wholly obviated in the solar calorimeter, while the loss caused by radiation from the blackened surface of the heater has been reduced to a mere fraction. It may be contended, however, that the loss by radiation of the polished heater against the interior polished surface of the calorimeter, although minute, is yet appreciable; and that some heat will be lost by conduction at the points where the heater joins the external vessel. Even these trifling sources of error, it will be seen presently, have been removed by the new method. A force pump and capacious cistern containing water are arranged near the calorimeter, an uniform temperature of 60° being kept in this cistern by the usual means of a warm and cold water supply. By appropriate hose and the force pump mentioned, a constant current is kept up through the space between the internal and external casings of the instrument; hence, every part of the latter may be brought to an uniform temperature of 60° in a few minutes. The process of measuring the solar energy is conducted in the following manner: The thermometer being withdrawn, the heater is charged with distilled water of a temperature of about 45°, after which the thermometer is again inserted. The table supporting the instruments should now be turned towards the sun and the paddle wheel put in motion. The indication of the thermometer must then be watched and the time accurately noted when the mercurial column marks 50° on the scale the observation continuing until the thermometer marks 70°, at which point the time is again accurately noted. The experiment being then concluded, the table should be turned away from the sun. It scarcely needs explanation, that during the elevation of the temperature of the water from 50° to 60° the instrument radiates *towards the heater* and that while the temperatures rises from 60° to 70°, the heater radiates *towards the instrument*. In each case the amount of heat radiated, that is, the gain and the loss, is almost inappreciable, since both the heater and the surrounding internal vessel are composed of polished silver. The amount of gain and loss of heat by *conduction* at the points where the heater joins the surrounding vessel, if appreciable, evidently balance each other in the same manner as the gain and loss by radiation.

The weight of distilled water at 60° contained in the heater, and the weight and specific heat of the materials which compose its parts being ascertained, the number of units of heat necessary to elevate the whole 20° may be readily calculated. To this must be added the percentage of calorific energy lost during the passage of the sun's rays through the lens. The sun will represent a permanent coefficient for each particular instrument which may ever afterwards be employed to determine the dynamic energy of the sun's radiant heat. Obviously the indication will be equally correct during the winter solstice in a northern latitude with the mercurial column at zero as during the summer solstice within the tropics, when the thermometer marks 100° in the shade.

It must not be supposed that the same difficulty presents itself in ascertaining the loss of calorific energy of the rays of heat as that involved in a determination of the retardation which rays of light suffer during their passage through a lens. In order to determine the former we have only to compare the units of heat developed by the direct action of a sunbeam of a given section, with the number of units developed by another sunbeam of equal section during an equal interval and at the same time, acting through the lens, the retarding influence of which we desire to ascertain. I have constructed an instrument for this purpose by means of which the diminution of the calorific energy of the sun's radiant heat can be accurately measured for all lenses not exceeding 8½ in. diameter. This instrument will be delineated and explained at the proper time.

Referring to the experiments which have been made with the solar calorimeter, it is specially worthy of notice that the sun's energy, as shown by this unerring mode of measuring the force actually transferred to the surface of the earth, is never regular. The force of the radiant heat, call it molecular action, indicated by the increment of the temperature of the fluid in the heater of the instrument, is continually oscillating. At first I attributed this circumstance to invisible masses of light vapour passing through the atmosphere. More recent observations induce me to think that want of constancy in the evolution of the heat at the source may possibly be the true cause.

New York, June 21, 1870.

—*Engineering*, July 15.

The *Engineering* makes the following remarks on Captain Ericsson's paper:—

"Upon another page we publish the first of a series of articles, from the pen of Captain Ericsson, upon the investigation of solar heat, and the means whereby the power so unequally distributed upon our planet can be made useful.

"This question, novel and startling as it was when it was first proposed some years since, may now be considered to have assumed a practical form—thanks to the extended and careful experiments conducted by the author of these articles. The result of his experiments, pointing as they do to a means whereby the arid sunburnt portions of the globe are in possession of a vast inexhaustible source of power that may be utilised if science and mechanical skill be properly directed, cannot be overrated. It is idle, now that investigation has proved its possibility, to laugh at the instructor who points out what may be achieved in the immediate future. The fervent heat which to-day pours down upon our tropics, in the remote past bathed our now temperate zones, and, with atmospheric conditions favourable, an immense reservoir of power for future use was stored up. We are drawing now upon those stores hidden by an economical dispensation for wants to come, but a similar heat which was thus concentrated is distributed upon a portion of our planet now only to destroy and make arid, regions which might be placed on an equality with the more fortunate regions, could that heat be converted into power by which the desert would be turned into a garden.

"Captain Ericsson has been, and is, labouring to this end, and the result of his experiments so far, while showing the vast power to be obtained, points out likewise the means to utilise it. Extending through a series of years his experience has gradually been brought into form, and it is the result of this experience that we shall have pleasure in laying before our readers, in a series of articles, that will contain the substance of an elaborate volume Captain Ericsson proposes, as soon as possible, to publish. But as a long delay will be involved in the production of this book, and as the question is one of too great importance to admit of delay, his investigations will appear in the announced form. In laying them before our readers, we must state, for the benefit of those who are ignorant, and those who know, will confirm our assurance, that in the investigation of this question, and the publication of its results, Captain Ericsson has but one object—that of being useful. His life, and long professional career, has been so crowned with honour that he needs no more, and it is simply in the hope and expectation of conferring an universal, almost an immeasurable benefit, and not with any prospective view of fame or profit, that he has taken up and is pursuing these especial labours."

THE INFALLIBLE POPE.

THE *Standard* states that numbers of the English Roman Catholic priesthood are signing the following document:—

"Most Holy Father,

"We the undersigned, priests, secular and regular, of England and Scotland, desirous of manifesting our convictions as to the doctrine the definition of which is now under consideration by the Holy Œcumenical Council, and persuaded that it would be impossible to do so in a better form of words than that lately employed by our brethren the parish priests of the City of Rome, humbly prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, declare: that 'nothing is dearer to us, nothing holier, nothing more pleasing, nothing more to be desired than that, by a decree of the Vatican Council (if, as we earnestly trust, it should seem good to the Holy Spirit and to the Fathers gathered together in the same Spirit), the infallible magisterium of the Holy See, that is of the Roman Pontiff, in teaching should at length be expressly established and proclaimed to be believed as of Catholic faith by all throughout the world.'

"Humbly placing this declaration at the feet of your Holiness, we devoutly and earnestly supplicate the Apostolic benediction for ourselves and for all the faithful of Christ in this kingdom.

"July 11, 1870."

A LITERARY GLUTTON.

(*All the Year Round.*)

"OF making many books there is no end, and much study is a weariness of the flesh." Thus spoke Solomon the Wise more than twenty-eight centuries ago, when books were comparatively rare, and learning confined to a narrow class. What would he have said had he lived in Florence during the seventeenth century, when literature was plentiful, and when Magliabechi, that eccentric bookworm, flourished, of whom we read lately (though where we cannot call to mind), "Magliabechi, that most rational of bibliomanes, for he read everything he bought?" When we are informed that this man's library consisted of upwards of one hundred and forty thousand printed books and pamphlets, and ten thousand manuscripts, we are, indeed, awestruck; and the more so as we are also told that this marvel not only read, but, what is more wonderful still, remembered. His power of mental retention must have been truly astounding. Innumerable anecdotes are told about his memory, not a few of which sound almost incredible.

Thus, it is related of him that he could not only quote at pleasure entire passages, but could tell from what page of a specified edition, what chapter, and even from what paragraph it was excerpted, the date and place of publication, publisher, printer, size, and number of editions. It was not without great truth that Pater Angelo Finardi anagrammatised his name, Antonius Magliabechi, into "Is unus bibliotheca magna."

Immense as his store of information must necessarily have been, he never wrote a line himself, yet, notwithstanding, the republic of letters owes much to him. It was through his mediation that some valuable books were republished and amended, and the origin of several contemporary works are due to his valuable aid. Isaac D'Israeli says that Magliabechi ought to have composed the Curiosities of Literature.

Nor did he selfishly keep his vast knowledge to himself. He was always ready to aid others in the acquirement of learning, and his willingness and amiability in such matters knew no bounds. From far and near his assistance was called in requisition; he was looked upon as a perfect oracle, a walking encyclopædia, and he was never known to refuse aid to an applicant at his storehouse of erudition. The treasures of his library, and later that of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, which was entrusted to him, were at the disposal of every searcher after knowledge. The only condition he imposed upon inquirers was, that they should not disturb him during the hours of the day when he was busy at work. In the evening, his doors, which he kept jealously locked all day, were thrown open to his friends, and he was ready to meet querists. But in order that he might not be uselessly kept from his books, he had had a hole made in his door through which he could observe all approaching visitors, and if he did not choose to see them, he would refuse admittance.

His life was an uneventful one. Self-taught, he raised himself from the ranks entirely by his own exertions. His father's name was Magliabechi, or del Magliabecco, so called from a little place in the Mugells, a Florentine territory. He died early, leaving his son to the care of his mother, who caused him to be initiated in the Latin language; but then, changing her determination as to his future, brought him to the workshop of Comparini, one of the best Florentine goldsmiths, where she bound him as an apprentice, after he had received elementary drawing lessons from the painter Rosselli. Hating his enforced profession, he devoted all his spare moments to literary pursuits, and his spare money to the purchase of books, which he read on the sly, greatly to the displeasure of his mother, who looked on this as waste of time. A priest, named Andrea Tosi, used often to come into the goldsmith's shop, and talk to the lad of sixteen about books. Being struck by his quick replies and evident power of comprehending and absorbing what he read, observing also that Magliabechi cared more for books than for his own profession, he encouraged him to study, and assured him that he would learn Latin and all the sciences speedily.

Edwards (Memoirs of Libraries) gives a different account of Magliabechi's origin, alleging him to have been servant to a dealer in vegetables, a theory also taken up by Joseph Spence, who asserted that he had received his information from a Florentine who had known Magliabechi's family intimately. But since Fabroni and the Chevalier François Marmi, both intimate friend's and biographers of Magliabechi, give the other account, it seems probable that their version should be more correct than a mere hearsay one.

On the death of his mother, when he was forty years old, Magliabechi threw up his occupation of jeweller, and devoted himself entirely to the work of his inclination. Michael Ermini, at that time librarian to the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, assisted him greatly; ultimately he became his successor in that eminent post. Cosmo the Third was then Prince of Tuscany. He had ordered Marmi, one of his favourites, to bring him all his books within a convenient part of his palace, so as to be near his sitting-rooms, and it was then that Magliabechi was first enabled to display his vast knowledge of literature, and in course of time obtained the post of librarian. This rise in the social scale did not alter his prescribed course of life; he was plain and simple even to squalor, as he had always been. He always wore a garment till it dropped from him, nor would he on any account undress for his night's rest, considering this a sheer waste of time, life being so short and books so plentiful. For this reason, also, he fought against sleep until it conquered him, and even when it did so, he would not lay himself on his bed, but, spreading an old rug over any books that were on the floor, would stretch himself upon them. Only if it were very cold he would throw himself, completely dressed, into his unmade bed, which was filled full of books, taking a basin of coals with him. Several times by these means he caused a fire to break out, which was, however, fortunately quenched by the other inmates of the house. In his study, instead of a stove, he habitually employed this little basin of coals, which he would sometimes attach to his elbows, and was so absent that his clothes, and even his face and hands, were often scorched without his becoming aware of it. His manner of living was extremely simple, and so irregular that it is astonishing that he should have lived to an advanced age. He subsisted almost entirely on eggs, bread, and water; he liked good wine but partook of little, and never of any iced drinks. One of his peculiarities was, that he always kept his head closely covered, and, in truth, his whole personal appearance was such that the grand-duke was almost forced to dispense with his appearance at court, a state of things which entirely accorded with Magliabechi's feelings, who would have considered attendance there great waste of time. Indeed, Cosmo had such consideration for his librarian's eccentricities, that he always wrote his orders to him instead of having them conveyed by word of mouth, so that the learned man might be less disturbed.

Magliabechi, with all his faults and irregularities, was the kindest and truest of friends, and the most accurate of correspondents. The latter is no mean matter to say, when we remember that he corresponded with nearly all the German, French, and Dutch literati. His first morning hours were entirely devoted to answering letters and visiting any strangers who might be staying in Florence, then he would repair to the grand-ducal library, returning within his own four walls as soon as the prescribed hours were over.

Thus he spent his life among his books, only quitting Florence twice during his life, and then not from choice. Notwithstanding the eccentric arrangement of his library, where books were piled in seeming confusion about the floor and sides of his apartment, of which the Dutch Professor Heymeun has left so graphic an account, Magliabechi was never at a loss to find any work he required. He could lay his hands on any volume at any moment, apparently inextricable and unfathomable as was the disorder in which they were heaped. He also knew the place of every book in the library entrusted to him, and was most anxious to know the contents of all other libraries as well. In fact, he succeeded so far that he knew some of them much better than their owners. It is told of him that, Cosmo having asked for a book that was extremely rare, he replied:—"Signor, there is but one copy of that book in the world. It is in the Grand Seignor's library at Constantinople, and is the eleventh book in the second shelf on the right hand as you go in."

As might be expected, Magliabechi never married, his mind, life, heart and soul were too entirely bound up in his books, and in them only. The sole creatures that shared his affectionate interest with his literary treasures were spiders, an affection which it is curious to observe as having been manifested by many great men.

Was there, perhaps, something in the indomitable industry with which they spin their web, recommencing again and again if a thread be disturbed or broken, that seemed to Magliabechi to apply to his own life and career? Who can tell! Suffice it to say that Magliabechi would never permit the webs of his small industrious friends to be destroyed, and always enjoined on all his visitors to take care of the spiders. What with these and his books, which were strewed all over the place, a visit to the learned librarian must have been a matter calling for the exercise of no ordinary dexterity.

He thought of nothing but learning, and his desire to read everything was so great that he forgot the bare necessaries of life. About his accounts he was extremely negligent, and often for more than a year would not demand his salary, nor the revenues that Cardinal de' Medicis had settled upon him. The Pope, and even the Emperor Leopold, repeatedly invited him away, offering him all manner of inducements to leave his post and enter their services. But he was not ambitious, and was content to remain where and as he was. The grand-duke was so anxious to preserve Magliabechi's life by all possible luxuries, that, as the librarian advanced in age, he caused rooms to be fitted up in the palace for his use. But Magliabechi could not endure these unwonted comforts, and after four months' residence returned to his own little house, where he would keep no servant. However, his friends insisted, when, in 1708, Magliabechi had lain ill and alone, on his keeping an attendant; but he in so far persisted in his old habits, that he dismissed the servant every evening at candlelight, the time above all other when he most needed supervision. All these various peculiarities of his must have been tolerably remarkable, since they induced the German tourist, Keysler, who resided at Florence in 1730, and who knew them only by the hearsay of survivors, to assert that if a list were published of learned and ingenious slovens, Magliabechi would undoubtedly be entitled to the first place. His modesty and indifference to the public opinion of him were astonishing. When he received a letter containing flattering encomiums, he would hide these from his friends, imparting only the matters of general interest. When the Queen of Prussia demanded his portrait, which she wished to hang together with those of other learned men, he refused to comply with her request. On her insisting, and applying to the grand-duke, he still remained firm in his refusal, and at last it was only by stratagem that Dandini was enabled to execute a likeness, and thus to obey the royal command. When informed that he had been outwitted, he did not even ask to see the picture. Neither could he be persuaded to look at a silver medal which the grand-duke had caused to be struck for the queen, and which the artist, Hieronymus Ticcati, had also been forced to execute secretly. From this medal a small one was taken, which has preserved to posterity several likenesses of this remarkable being. The obverse gives his bust, the reverse shows him seated in a little garden adjoining his house, where on summer evenings he loved to meet his friends, a book in his hand, while from a distance Diogenes is seen approaching. The inscription refers to his splendid memory, being the words of the Roman orator: "Scire nostrum reminisci."

The lot of Magliabechi was certainly cast in pleasant places, as we shall see when we glance at the time when this erudite "Glutton of Literature" (as he was often named) flourished.

Cosmo the Third was then reigning over the duchy of Tuscany. A descendant of the grand and noble family De' Medicis, he inherited, together with their name, their love for all the elegant arts, sciences, and refinements of life. Living at a time when Europe and, above all, Italy had revived from the influence of long centuries of barbarism, the Medicis did all in their power to conduce to the growth of intellectual pursuits by example, encouragement, and patronage. Cosmo, though by no means a worthy representative of their name, conformed to the traditions of his ancestors, and certainly approved himself an efficient patron, although he was utterly inefficient as a ruler. At his court flourished Magalotti the physician, Bellini the anatomist, Viviani the mathematician, Filicaja the Italian Pindar, Micheli the Linnæus of his time, Cardinal Noris the antiquarian, and Redi the naturalist. Among this brilliant assemblage Magliabechi "qui savait tout" was not the least brilliant ornament.

One would not have supposed that any one leading so quiet, retired, and inoffensive a life as this man, could have had an implacable enemy. But so it was, and the person, whoever he might have been, several times circulated some calumnies about Magliabechi's manner of life which might have done him great harm with the court, had not his friends used all their power to refute them. He did not bestir himself in the matter, excepting that once; when these reports exceeded all bounds, he declared he was willing to quit Florence and seek a home elsewhere. But his friends persuaded him to remain, and the matter was forgotten.

Early in January, 1714, when just going out of his house, he was seized with violent trembling and weakness, and from that moment never became himself again. He languished for three months, and died in the following April, in the eighty-first year of his age. His vast library he bequeathed to the grand-duke, together with his fortune. The latter was to be employed for the maintenance of the library and the purchase of additions. The library was placed in the Palazzo degli Uffizi, and was augmented by the Chevalier François Manni, opened to the public, and further enriched by the Emperor Francis the First and by the Grand-Duke Leopold, who united to it the Medicea Lotaringa library of his palace. It was supplied with new books and manuscripts by the Grand-Duke Ferdinand the Third, who, however, relaxed in vigour the law enjoining every printer to deposit in it a copy of all works that issued from his press. The library is open daily to the public from nine till three, except on festivals, and perhaps few who have been to Florence are ignorant of the existence of the Magliabechiana. It contains rich literary treasures. Among the most valuable are counted the Mentz Bible of 1462, on vellum; the first edition of Homer, printed at Florence, 1488, also on vellum with miniatures, and presented to Pietro de' Medicis; a copy on vellum of Dante, 1481, embellished with miniatures within and niello without, presented by Laudino to the Senate of Florence; a magnificent copy of the Anthologia of Lascarius, 1494, also a present to Pietro de' Medicis; with other vellum copies of singular beauty of the Florentine History of Leonardo Aretino (Acciaioli's translation, Ven., 1476), and of the Argonautica of Appolonius, Flor., 1496.

This rich collection keeps green the memory of one of the most singular of men, and forms his proudest and most immortal monument; and though his name may not be generally familiar, yet none who visit Florence and view the rich bequest he has left to the peoples of all time, can fail to feel curiosity as to his history.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
570	Anglia	May 3
1158	The Foundling, Varian—E. Bates & Co.	May 16
	Maggie	May 23
1001	Norah Græme, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
913	Ann Millicent, Pack—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
1276	James A. Wright, Morse	May 31
508	France, Exmelin	June 4
750	Parana, England	June 7
1015	Ellen Bates, Reed—E. Bates & Co.	June 9
1182	Pegasus, Powell	June 9
1247	Lightning, Husband	June 13
1584	Wimbledon, Christie	June 15
838	Brarmar, Griffiths	June 17
1154	James Rowan, Webster	June 17
1222	Waterloo, Kelly	June 19
1746	Atlantic, Mellin	June 30
1207	Maritana, Macdonald	June 30
1262	Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co.	July 6
832	Wenington, Davis	July 10
1259	Mabel, Wright—E. Bates & Co.	July 12
812	Evening Star, Watson	July 13
1151	Corra Linn, Lamont, M. Nusserwanjes	July 16
	FROM LONDON.	
730	Caldera, Jordan	Apr. 15
1257	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Bake—Ed. Bates & Co.	May 10
	Queen of Australia, Page	May 11
782	Saladin, Rankin	May 19
1377	Balkamah, Poole—E. Bates & Co.	June 3
1335	Gitana, Stapp	June 9
693	Girvan, Oman	June 13
1103	Seaforth, Jeffery	June 13
507	Fluellin, Simpson	June 18
970	Barham Phillips	June 24
1090	Sir John Lawrence, Stabb—W. Nicol & Co.	July 9
999	Sophia Joakim, Singer	July 11
	FROM HULL.	
	Queensbury, Torrance	May 20
	FROM NEWPORT.	
	Coringa, Cleverly	June 1
780	Napoleon III., Preith	July 3
	R. Weld and Hintfield	May 22
891	Caraujah, Cleaver	June 1
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
997	Pleiades, Bellard	Oct. 22
	Olive Mount	June 4
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
583	William Stewart, Cock	May 27
989	Evening Star, Harley—H. Thuvur & Co.	June 15
1600	Kingsbridge—W. Nicol & Co.	June 27
694	Myaram Dyaram	June 27
1390	Ticonderoga, Hajee Mahomed Seedick	July 5
1113	Ireshope, Ramsey—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	July 10
1093	Horsa	Aug. 5
	FROM CLYDE.	
1169	Peveril of the Peak	Mar. 4
986	City of Ningpo	Mar. 31
1800	Maggie Trimble	May 25
875	Dunloe	June 13
930	Compeer, Reid	June 25
1191	City of Madrid, Hardie	June 25
993	County of Nairn, Bain	June 29
	FROM CARDIFF.	
	Nimrod, Pearce	June 27
	FROM AUSTRALIA.	
1045	Beaumaris Castle, Robertson	June 25
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
	Harwood	June 1
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
	Olive Mount	June 4
902	Vilattee	July 12
	FROM SHIELDS.	
	Countess	July 7
	Oliver Cromwell	July 1
	Great Australia, Smith	July 18
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
1414	Underwriter, Wayman	June 3
	FROM RANGOON.	
474	Camilla	May 4
1401	Cordillera Berry—Wallace & Co.	May 2
848	Anne	May 13
904	Zuleika, Thomson—Wallace & Co.	June 17
479	Comete, Bernard	June 28
661	Mary Ann, Lovett	June 15
737	Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.	July 8
506	Amicus, Dobell—W. Nicol & Co.	July 15
836	Waterloo, Solomons, H. M. Seedick	July 21
1187	Rescue, Messervey	July 13
	FROM BANGKOK.	
	Faize Allum	Apr. 27
523	Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.	June 8
	FROM HONGKONG.	
525	Attrevida, Kindred	July 13
	FROM COLOMBO.	
	M. A. Evans, Davis	May 15

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

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The Bank grants drafts—

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" " 4 " "	1/11	do.
" " 3 " "	1/10 15/16	do.
" " 2 " "	1/10 13/16	do.
" " 1 " "	1/10 3/4	do.
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" 12 " " 5 "

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, 5th May 1870.

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Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ... £3,200,000
Reserve Fund ... 800,000

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9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

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Paid-up Capital ... $35,00,000
Reserve Fund ... $8,00,000
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6 " ... 4 do. do.

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The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.
The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
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After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring...	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were...	£843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
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4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
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7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
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FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

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THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION (Limited).
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EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."
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Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations—Soups, Essence of Beef, Fresh and Collared Salmon, Salmon Cutlets with Indian Sauce, Red, Pickled and Kippered Herrings, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Calf's Head Brawn, Condensed Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Salt Butter, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Potted Meats, Scotch Jams, Jellies and Orange Marmalade, Confections, Sauces, Vinegars, Capers, Olives, Oils, Pickles, Baking Powder, Flavouring Essences, Table Jellies and Creams, Tart Fruits, &c., &c.
J. M. & S. are sole proprietors of the Aberdeen Pickles and Duke of Edinburgh Sauce.

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The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
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the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
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See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.
Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.
WEEKLY SALE.
On Saturday, the 20th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, jacconets, &c.
An invoice of picture papers.
2 cases gilt picture mouldings.
5 bales grey shirtings, 8½ lbs.
AT 1 P.M.
1 black brougham horse.
1 black dog.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 18th August 1870.

SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE on the premises known as GRAY & Co.'s Offices, next to P. and O. Company's.
COLLEY, MADELEY and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of MR. C.C. COLLEY, who has lately left Bombay for Calcutta, consisting of blackwood drawing-room chairs, dining do., carved blackwood round drawing-room tables, round tables, chiffoniers, side-board, couches, easy chairs, drawing-room Brussels carpet, card tables, dressing tables, writing tables, wardrobes, 1 pair carved side tables, 1 pair music stands, foot stools, 1 plated dinner service, 1 large four-post bedstead, 1 small do., 1 handsome dinner service in black bands and pink lines, complete set of glassware consisting of decanters, soda tumblers, champagnes, sherries, clarets, custards, jellies, finger glasses.
1 very handsome Tucker's hanging lamp.
1 complete set of single plated harness.
1 ditto double ditto
1 Saloon Rifle.
2 Revolvers, the last patent.
No catalogues will be issued, but the furniture will be on view three days previous to the sale.

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